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AN EMPTY NEST.

[Mary A. Barr in Harper's.]

A grave old man and a maiden fair
Walked together at early morn;
The thrushes up in the clear, cool air
Sang to the farmer planting his corn.
And, oh, how sweet was the fresh-turned mold!
And, oh, how fair were the budding trees!
For daisy's silver and daffodil's gold
Were full of the happy honey-bees.

"Ah, look! there's an empty nest," she said.
"And I wonder where sing the last year's birds?"
Then the old man quickly raised his head,
Though scarcely he noted her musing words;
He tore the nest from the swaying tree;
He flung to the winds its moss and hay,
And said, "When an empty nest you see,
Be sure that you throw it far away."

"But why?" she asked, with a sorrowing face—
"Why may not the pretty home abide?"
"Because," he answered, "'twill be a place
In which the worm and the slug will hide.
Last year 'twas fair enough in its way—
It was full of love, and merry with song;
But days that are gone must not spoil to-day,
Nor dead joys do the living joys wrong."

The maiden heard with a thoughtful face—
Her first false love had gone far away—
And she thought, Is my heart become a place
For anger and grief and hate to stay?
Down, heart, with thy sad, forsaken nest!
Fling far thy selfish and idle pain;
The love that is ours is always the best.
And she went with a smile to her work again.

HOW A DOG GAVE A TEXT.

Bob Burdette Tells about Uncle Theophilus's Great Sermon.

I cannot even now, my children, recall either of them without emotion. I was a merry, thoughtless boy, about twice as thoughtless as I was half as merry. I loved my uncle and I idolized the dog. I was somewhat stronger on the idol in those happy days than I was in affection.

Hector was a dog of noble birth, a striking example of the survival of the fittest. In tender infancy he stood on the banks of Kickapoo creek (pronounced kriek), and watched his four sisters succumb to the allurements of a fashionable watering-place, often so fatal, alas! to the young; and then he had all the fits that the fates had allotted to a family of five. But the mighty Hector was equal to the contract, and wrought over four hours to get in the full tally of fits every day. I am not certain as to his nationality, although I know he was of gentle birth. He seemed to be a polyglot. The man who sold him to me said he was a Noofundland, and the school teacher said he was a Newfunium; a sort of trefoil he was. He was a dog that would attract attention even at a bench show of imported American dogs. He was a shy dog when we first went to live with him, and every time one of the family spoke kindly to him he would scoot behind a sofa or under a chair. This reserve soon wore off, however, and even if you roared harshly at him, he would stand up, put his paws on your chin and slide down, after swabbing your face with a redhot tongue a yard long.

His favorite occupation, when he was not barking at the neighbors, was digging for rats in the pansy bed or in the buggy cushions. He suffered a great deal from insomnia, and would sometimes lie awake a night laying the moon. Dark nights he barked at the place where the moon was supposed to be. One night I put him in the stable, hoping that the society of the horse might keep him quiet. It did, but he beguiled the silence by chewing a good single harness into a great variety of moist, complicated knots, beside tearing a new horse blanket into carpet rags. I can remember now the events of the following day. They come back to me all the more vividly because that was the only time in all my life I ever saw my father with a gun in his hands. He wandered around nearly all day carrying a gun, peering behind places and looking under things, occasionally whistling and sometimes speaking softly to himself. Once he asked me what I called that dog. In my embarrassment I said Achilles, and my father remarked that Achilles was liable to die of stone bruise if he could get a whack at his heel. But all that day did Hector of the waving plume abide in the depths of the forest, much wondering at the inscrutable fate that bound him to a sassafras sapling down by the spring.

But my Uncle Theophilus—why does thinking of Hector remind me of my uncle? My uncle was a serious-minded young man, a lover of books, who from mere love of learning had qualified himself for the practice of two learned professions before, yielding to a sense of duty, he took up a course of theological study and prepared to enter the Christian ministry. He chanced to be a member of my father's household when he preached his first sermon. That sermon was a sermon. My uncle Theophilus was a young man and a brand-new preacher with something to say. So he took for his text First Peter iii., 19, and showed so plainly who were the spirits in prison and what they were doing there the wonder was that everybody hadn't known it long ago. That was the sermon. I never heard it, but that was it.

Everything was in readiness for the new sermon by the new minister that new Sabbath morning. The new preaching suit came home Saturday afternoon. What a marvellous new preaching suit it was! The blackness of its sheeny black broadcloth coat; the deep, dark, glossy black of the black preaching trousers; the jet black, high-necked preaching vest; the snowy whiteness of the preaching necktie, and the far-reaching points of the preaching collar. Everything was as new as the sermon. But, oh, the hat! The new, glossy, black, slick, shiny high silk hat! The high, slick, shiny silk hat of all high, slick, shiny hats! A mirror of shininess, a cylinder of resplendent reflection: the sun shaded his eyes when he beamed down upon it; the curl of the wide-spreading brim, the bell of the uplifting crown, the marvellous lining with the lion and unicorn of the London trade-mark thereon. We children were called in to see it, and we stood afar off on the other side of the room and gazed upon its bravery. Long indeed had we loitered to feast our eyes upon it, but my mother lovingly lured us away, and we trooped noisily after her to tax her sweet ingenuity with a thousand questions about Uncle Theophilus, his new sermon, why papa wasn't a preacher, if preachers were rich, why they wore black clothes, and why they had to wear high, slick, shiny silk hats; if Mr. Weston was richer than papa why he didn't wear a high, shiny, slick silk hat; if deacons got a salary, and why deacons didn't have to wear high, slick, shiny silk hats too? Thus, a little bit jealous that the uncle should so outshine in splender of raiment our father, we plied our laughing, patient mother with questions, until tea time brought a temporary check to our vocal exercises.

When the Sabbath dawned it found the world at peace. The girls came to the breakfast table, the children, complacent little angels, in wondrous curls and that marvel of rustling starchiness that is the invariable concomitant of a little girl and Sunday morning; and the boys, with a scowl of conflict in the car-scrubbing contest of Saturday night still lingering upon their brows. We heard Uncle Theophilus rehearsing his sermon in his room after breakfast. The girls sat down to look over their Sunday-school lesson, nice little martyrs, unmindful of the suppressed taunts of their wretched brothers, who were dressed up and stood in clean places with injunctions not to move until church time.

One or two of the neighbors stopped on the way to church to talk with us and the new minister. It was a great day for a house that was poor in Manasseh and a family that was least of all the families of the tribes. Deacon Titus and his daughter, who was comely beyond compare in the eyes of Uncle Theophilus, came in, and for half an hour or longer Uncle Theophilus sat in pleasant, but sober converse with the neighbors, wearing his preacher garb as one to the manner born. Then some one said it was time to start, and all rose up, while Uncle Theophilus turned to go to his room for his hat.

He didn't have to go. Before he could leave the parlor it was brought to him.

A low cry of horror echoed around the circle as Hector entered with the hat of Uncle Theophilus. Through a door left carelessly open the "tamer of horses" had found access into the forbidden room. He likewise found the hat. He had been playing with it. He had worried it out of the box. Then incensed in his patriotic heart, no doubt, by the British trade-mark inside the crown, he had charged in after the lion and the unicorn; he had gone right through the hat as to his head, but he could get no further. He had rolled around to get it off his neck, but it wouldn't come off. He couldn't crawl through it and he couldn't back out of it. So, because I always helped him out of his scrapes, he came into the parlor to look for me, and found a more exciting reception than he had counted on. There stood that wretched dog, that nice, new, high, shiny, silk hat on his neck, wrinkled and rumpled and mussed to everlasting ruin. The top of it hung by a hinge as he had shoved his head through it, and so hung down over the eye like a flap or blinder. Hector felt that the wail which greeted his entrance expressed disapprobation. He hung out his tongue and panted, to express contrition on his part, and tried his best to look humble and penitent, but it only made him look killingly waggish. The children tittered; one of the boys—I will not say which one—burst into a terrific snort of laughter. My sister (if I told you which one you wouldn't believe it) giggled. Hector, shocked at such levity, shook his head in one more frantic effort to get rid of Uncle Theophilus's hat, and, with the look of a dog who wished he'd never tried it on, walked out into the yard to rub it along the fence.

Well, the convulsion that stood that peaceful Sabbath on its head was soon over. The procession moved toward the church, Uncle Theophilus wearing the plain straw hat of the week day, and the countenances of the mourners eloquently expressive of one thing and another, especially another, except Miss Titus, who was full of genuine sympathy. I wouldn't have believed that such a pretty girl could have said such dreadful things about a poor dog. At first it was decided to punish me—for somehow I was held responsible for the god-like Hector's deeds—by keeping me at home and thereby depriving me of the pleasure of hearing Uncle Theophilus preach his great sermon on the spirits in prison; but my mother, discerning by my face, perhaps, that my punishment was greater than I could bear, or possibly that it wasn't, gave me a reprieve until such time as the circus came to town, although I pleaded hard for immediate execution of the sentence. So I went to church. But I didn't hear the great sermon on the spirits in prison. Neither did any one else. The events of the morning had completely changed the current of Uncle Theophilus's thoughts, and he got up and made the best extempore effort of his life. He preached from the passage, "For without are dogs." She was a screamer; I was glad Hec didn't hear it.

When we went home it was decreed that Hector must die. Father said so himself. But he didn't die, all the same. I boarded the mighty Hector for a few days with a boy to whom I owed a mighty good licking, which I was well able to pay, who was extremely glad to take care of a good dog for me. Then, one evening when I saw father bending over a flower-bed and heard him singing:

> Rich dews of grace come o'er us,
> In many a gentle shower,
> And brighter scenes before us
> Are opening every——

I walked up to him, holding a forlorn object on the end of a stick. I said:

"Here is Uncle Theophilus' Sunday hat."

Father looked at it in silence, and it was well for his parental gravity that he couldn't see his own face. Then he said in a strangely suppressed voice, suffused with emotion:

"Robert, where is that miserable pup?"

I whistled, and the dog came bounding up to us. Father smote him softly with the hoe handle and said:

"Hec, you old rascal."

And that was all there was of it, except that for the next week or two every time the dog came in sight father would begin to laugh and go away from the crowd, saying he didn't know what ailed him to sit there and laugh at nothing. Oh, I tell you it's easy enough for a boy to manage his father, if he only works him the right way, and has the right kind of a father.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

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The poor class of North Carolina, when they go to move, have simply to pour a gourd of water on the fire and call the dog.—*Texas Siftings.*

A BULLET CUT FROM THE BRAIN,

Where it Had Been Carried for Twenty Years.

The instances where men have carried bullets in their brains and lived are nearly as rare as the fabled hen's teeth. Colonel Henry Pickens, who was discharged two weeks ago from the Bellevue Hospital, New York, affords a notable case. He was an officer in the Confederate army. His home is at Lexington, Ky. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863. Since that time he has carried a bullet constantly in his brain. It gave him pain from time to time, varying in intensity. Of late years it had been more painful. Physicians who were acquainted with his case told him that it would kill him, yet on May 17th he went home to Lexington sound in body and mind, with the bullet extracted. How narrowly he escaped death may be gathered from the particulars of the case.

One day about two months ago while walking on Broadway, N. Y., the colonel staggared suddenly and fell on the sidewalk. An ambulance was summoned and he was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. Who he was or where he was from the hospital authorities knew not.

From what could be learned about the case it was thought by the surgeons in attendance that the man was suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

While putting a bandage on the patient's head, Dr. Parker, who makes a specialty of the brain and its injuries, noticed an old scar on the left side of the head. Upon putting a light pressure on the skull at this point it was indented and was formed of an elastic cartilaginous substance. What could have been the cause of this condition? In Dr. Parker's opinion there had been an injury to the bone, probably a fracture, and relief had been given by trepanning. This threw new light on the patient's case. It awakened the strong probability that the brain had been injured by a blow, and that the unconscious condition was the result of the gradual development of an obstruction to the normal action of the brain. What the obstruction was could only be a matter of conjecture. After numerous examinations Dr. Parker, who had charge of the case, came to the conclusion that there was some brain interference in the right side of the head, near the top. Well, of what value was this to the surgeon? It pointed out a probable means of relief. It is true there was nothing certainly demonstrated, and to follow the indications was largely experimental and hazardous; but as there were none of the patient's friends to consult with and the patient himself could not speak, the surgeon did what he thought was best for the patient and the interests of science.

The patient was removed to the operating room, and, in the presence of a large number of physicians, the surgeon cut off the patient's hair on the right side, and made a triangular incision in the scalp about three inches long. The flesh was dissected up within the lines of the incision, and a long flap was made. Without a moment's hesitation the surgeon forced a trephine, a cylindrical saw for perforating the skull, of the largest size through the skull, which was unusually thick and hard. A button of bone was removed about an inch and a half in diameter, and the brain substance came up through the opening in the skull, showing that there was pressure within. There was nothing in the appearance of the brain to indicate that there was anything wrong near the surface. Upon pressing the brain back through the opening, which could be easily done, as the membrane was not ruptured, the surgeon detected with his fingers a hard substance on the under side, and on opening the point with fine forceps a cystic tumor was found imbedded in the brain. How deep it extended could not be told, but the surgeon at a venture sunk his knife into the brain substance and began cutting the tumor out. It was delicate work and skillfully done. After about an inch and a half of the brain had been divided the end of the tumor was found, and the entire mass was removed without much difficulty. A large hole was left in the brain and there was considerable hemorrhage, which fortunately did not last long. While the flap was being returned to position on the skull, one of the assistants cut the tumor in half to discover its nature, and was surprised to find firmly imbedded on one side a large bullet. It was much flattened, and looked like one of the largest revolver bullets.

The patient lingered between life and death for many days, and then there was a marked improvement in the condition of his body. The temperature became normal and the power of motion slowly returned. The improvement was steady, and at the end of four weeks the patient had become conscious, and soon afterward was able to talk without trouble. It was then that his name and the circumstances told in regard to him first became known.

Marriage of a Ship-Load of Slave-Girls to Egyptian Soldiers.

According to a letter from Alexandria, a Turkish slave-ship was captured the other day by an English vessel, and the slaves it contained, consisting of seventy women and ten men, were liberated. The men volunteered into the Egyptian army, but it was more difficult to dispose of the women, as they have no notion of liberty, and if left to themselves would probably have been drafted, without making any resistance, into some Musselman's harem.

Under the treaty concluded between the English Government and the Khedive the importation and exportation of slaves are forbidden; but the detention of slaves in the country is permitted for about six years longer in Egypt, and eleven years in the Soudan. Several officers, accordingly, came to the Pasha of the district with offers to buy some of the female slaves, but the Pasha declared he would not part with them unless they got married.

He then announced that any soldier or civilian wishing to marry one of the slaves would have to pay six thalers for her dowry, but the women would be allowed to choose their husbands from among those who should present themselves for the purpose. A great number of men, chiefly soldiers, assembled on the day appointed for the selection. The women were so shy that they huddled together like a flock of sheep, and could not be induced to move.

At last one of them taking courage, advanced slowly to a black Egyptian sergeant, who was anything but young, and put her hand on his shoulder as a sign that he was the man she wished to marry Her example was instantly followed by the other women, who pushed forward to choose their husband as if they feared to be too late.

It was now the men's turn to say whether they accepted the selection. All were satisfied but five, and even the five women, who were consequently obliged to choose again, were ultimately provided with husbands.

Why the Democratic Party Ought to Win.

[New York Herald, Independent.]

The *Sun* indulged yesterday in the prediction that Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate in 1888. This is so contrary to the general wish, that we are inclined to ask for the facts on which so odd a prophecy is based. We refrain, however, lest we remind our neighbor of his fallibility in such matters, and that would be needlessly distressing.

If he had predicted that the land reform which the President is so vigorously pressing, for instance, is fast becoming a national issue which will render his renomination inevitable, that could be easily understood. Or if he had asserted that the clean and honest government which the American people are enjoying is creating an appetite for more of the same sort, that would show that he recognizes the drift or current of public opinion. Not to see such a drift or current is to be strangely blind, and leads us to fear that a personal prejudice has been mistaken for the prophet's mantle. The political situation, as we view it, is peculiarly encouraging and may be summed up as follows:

The people of this country see plainly that a Democratic administration means peace and commercial prosperity. It is evident that the business community in every part of the continent is not only satisfied with the present order of things, but desires its continuance. National affairs are conducted on the line of a policy at once conservative and patriotic. If there is a lack of the dangerous brilliancy which would entangle us in foreign complications there is an increase in the public sense of security. Confidence prevails everywhere. No doubts or fears or suspicions lurk in the air. There is no prevailing feeling of uncertainty to interfere with commercial enterprise and adventure. When we take an account of stock we find that our political books balance, and there is no dread crisis to which we look forward with trepidation. The country is on its feet, with cool blood and level head and the pleasant consciousness of health and strength.

That is what the Democratic party is doing for the people. It is distinctly the people's party. It goes slowly, perhaps a little too slowly for some of our more aggressive citizens, but it carries a heavy burden of responsibility and does not propose to dump it into a ditch. It is better to have a reputation for looking before you leap than a reputation for leaping before you look. The mere partisan, like Blaine, might make a brilliant administration, but it would be personal rather than national and its brilliancy would be at the expense of the nation's happiness and welfare. The man of more sober counsel, who regards public office as a public trust, who is the people's servant and not a monarch with a four year's term, is the only fit person to become the Executive of the republic. We are not a war loving race. We have a great country to develop. We are absorbed in the manipulation of our material resources. We are making use of the opportunities for wealth which are everywhere offered to the industrious and persevering. When an administration to which we delegate the oversight of our national interests honorably steers clear of foreign entanglements, keeps us free from intesting confusion and checks the encroachments on the rights of any section of the country, it achieves the loftiest victory and wins the highest renown which a republic affords.

That is what the Democratic party and the Executive have been doing for more than two years. They have served the country faithfully and the country recognizes the fact.

A Very Singular Circumstance.

[Buffalo Courier.]

The most singular case of deafness I've ever had anything to do with, said the family physician, is that of a woman upon Fremont place. She has such a frightful noise in her head that she can't hear a thing except when she's in a herdic, when the rattle of the vehicle sort of drowns the noise in her head and she can then hear as well as ever. She observed this peculiarity of her affliction, and what did she do the other night but bring home a watchman's rattle and a pair of symbals. She didn't say anything until her husband came home and sat down to dinner. He began to ask the blessing, and she, wishing to hear his remarks began to bang away on the symbals. He stopped right in the midst of his devotions, and asked her wrathfully if the was crazy, to which she responded by whooping it up a little louder, whereupon he rushed over to my house and said his wife was a raving lunatic. I went back with him to try and fix up matters, but just as soon as I opened my mouth she let fly with the watchman's rattle. The outcome of it is that my friend gets all his meals down town and spends his evenings at the City Club while his wife, armed with her orchestra, goes calling on her neighbors, and fools the children into believing that the circus has come again.

A Curiosity.

[Beaufort Record.]

A marine curiosity was captured last week on the Banks—a waif from old Ocean thrown up on the sands by the restless surf. This new visitor is indeed a great curiosity; it is of the snake species. This stranger is about seven feet long, slim and tapering to the tail, has odd looking feet, the tail is of a yellow color, body long, and in color a dark mottled brown. The head is black and flattened. The mouth armed with six rows of formidable teeth, 4 in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw. This reptile is covered with hard fish-like scales, has two horns like appendages about one-third his length from the tail, which he is able to secrete at will. A portion of this wonder has been preserved, and may me seen at the office of Dr. E. D. King on Front street.

The keynote of Christian faith is, that if we attain to any love of God at all, it is because God first loved us.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Decision on the Long and Short Haul Clause—No General Ruling—Each Case on Its Own Merits.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1887.—The Interstate Commerce Commission rendered to-night its long expected decision upon the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce act, which prohibits a greater charge for the transportation of passengers and property over a shorter than over a longer distance in the same direction under substantially similar circumstances and conditions.

The decision is made upon the petition of the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads which were among the first to apply for relief from the operation of the fourth section of the law. The decision is very long, comprising more than fifteen thousand words, but its most important feature is the following announcement:

"The commission, after mature consideration, is satisfied that the statute does not require it to prescribe in every instance the exceptional case and grant its order for relief before the carrier is at liberty in its tariffs to depart from the general rule. * * * The carrier must judge for itself what are the 'substantially similar circumstances and conditions' which preclude the special rate, rebate or drawback, which is made unlawful by the second section, since no tribunal is empowered to judge for it until after the carrier has acted, and then only for the purpose of 'determining whether its action constitutes a violation of the law.' The carrier judges in peril of the consequences; but the special rate, rebate or drawback which it grants is not illegal when it turns out that the circumstances and conditions are not such as to forbid it; and as Congress intended this it must also, when using the same words in the fourth section, have intended that the carrier, whose privilege was in the same way limited by them, should in the same way act upon its judgment of the limiting circumstances and conditions."

The commission, therefore, will not undertake to decide in advance what constitutes or what does not constitute discrimination "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions," but will leave railroad companies, in fixing their tariffs, to act upon their own judgment and at their risk, subject to accountability to the commission and the courts in cases where complaint is made by interested parties of violation of the law. For the guidance, however, of military companies the commission, in its decision, has considered at great length nearly all the questions raised under the fourth section of the law, and has reached conclusions which are summarized as follows:

First—That the prohibition in the fourth section against a greater charge for a shorter for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, as qualified therein, is limited to cases in which the circumstances and conditions are substanially similar.

Second—That the phrase "under substantially similar circumstances and conditions" in the fourth section is used in the same sense as in the second section, and under the qualified form of the prohibition in the fourth section carriers are required to judge in the first instance with regard to the similarity or dissimilarity of the circumstances and conditions that forbid or permit a greater charge for a shorter distance.

Third—That the judgment of carriers in regard to the circumstances and conditions is not final, but is subject to the authority of the commission and of the courts to decide whether error has been committed or whether the statute has been violated. And in case of complaint for violating the fourth section of the act the burden of proof is on the carrier to justify any departure from the general rule prescribed by the statute by showing that the circumstances and conditions are substantially dissimilar.

Fourth—That the provisions of section 1, requiring charges to be reasonable and just, and of section 2, forbidding unjust discrimination, apply when exceptional charges are made under section 4, as they do in other cases.

Fifth—That the existence of actual competition which is of controlling force in respect to traffic important in amount may make out the dissimilar circumstances and conditions entitling the carrier to charge less for the longer than for the shorter haul over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer in the following cases:

1. When the competition is with carriers by water which are not subject to the provisions of the statute.

2. When the competition is with foreign or other railroads which are not subject to the provisions of the statute.

3. In rare and peculiar cases of competition between railroads which are subject to the statute, when a strict application of the general rule of the statute would be destructive of competition.

PLEAS NOT JUSTIFIABLE.

Sixth—The commission farther decides that when a greater charge in the aggregate is made for the transportation of passengers or the like of property for a shorter being included in the longer distance, it is not sufficient justification therefor that the traffic which is subjected to such greater charge is way or local traffic, and that which is given the more favorable rates is not.

Nor is it sufficient justification for such greater charge that the short haul traffic is more expensive to the carrier, unless when the circumstaces are such as to make it exceptionally expensive, or the long haul traffic exceptionally inexpensive, the difference being extraordinary and susceptible of definite proof.

Nor the lesser charge on the longer haul has for its motive the encouragement of manufactures or some other branch of industry.

Nor that it is designed to build up business or trade centres.

Nor that the lesser charge on the longer haul is merely a continuation of the favorable rates under which trade centres or industrial establishments have built up.

The fact that long haul traffic will only bear certain rates is no reason for carrying it for less than the cost at the expense of other traffic.

In considering the cases governed by the fifth conclusion in the above abstract, the commission takes up, first, competition with carriers by water, and says:

It was fairly shown before us that instances exist and may be found, along the routes of petitioners' lines in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where the competition of waterways forces down the railroad rates below what it is possible to make them at non-competitive points and still maintain the roads with success or effieiency.

The only question that fairly arises in regard to it is whether the competition is kept within proper bounds. Low rates are a necessity of the situation; and if railroads compete with water transportation, either on the ocean or on the navigable rivers, they have no choice but to accept such rates. To compel the roads to observe strictly the general rule laid down by the fourth section would necessitate their abandonment of some classes of business in which their competition with water transportation is now of public importance. Railroads must either be allowed to compete with vessel owners and make low charges for the purpose, or they must leave vessel owners in possession of the business without the check upon charges which competition would afford.

The question here is whether this limitation of competition was intended by the statute, or whether, on the other hand, did Congress intend that the existence of competition might in some cases make out the dissimilar circumstances and conditions which would support a greater change for the shorter haul, even though it might be over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance?

The commission then reviewed at some length the history of the proceedings in Congress which resulted in the adoption of the fourth section as it now stands, and comes to the following conclusion:

In the House as well as in the Senate, it is understood that the existence of competition was intended to be included in the margin of discretion provided for by the Senate measure, and that in finally rejecting the "long and short haul measure" of the House bill, which prescribed an inflexible rule, not to be departed from in any case, and retaining in substance the fourth section as it had passed the Senate, both houses understood that they were not adopting a measure of strict prohibition in respect to charging more for the shorter than for the longer distance, but that they were instead leaving the door open for exceptions in certain cases, and among others in cases where the circumstances and conditions of the tariff were affected by the element of competition and where exceptions might be a necessity if the competition was to continue. And water competition was beyond doubt especially in view.

Every railroad company ought when it is practicable to so arrange its traffic that the burden upon freights shall be proportional on all portions of its line and with a view to revenue sufficient to meet all the items of current expense, including the cost of keeping up the road, buildings and equipment, and of returning a fair profit to owners. But it is obvious that in some cases, where there is water competition at leading points, it may be impossible to make some portion of the traffic pay its equal proportion on the whole cost. If it can then be made to pay anything toward the cost above what the taking of it would add to the expense the railroad ought not, in general, to be forced to reject it, since the surplus, under such circumstances, would be profit.

The Two Friends.

When Martin Luther heard that his beloved friend, Philip Melanethon, was lying dangerously ill, he immediately started to visit him. The journey was long—150 miles. When he arrived, he found the sick man at the point of death. The cold sweat was on his brow, his eye was glazed, and he was sunk in a stupor. Luther aroused him; whereupon the dying man, recognizing a much loved face, said: "Oh, Luther, why don't you let me depart in peace?" "Oh, no, Philip," said the ardent reformer; "we cannot spare you yet!" Thereupon he went to prayer, and prayed earnestly for more than an hour that God would spare Melanethon's valuable life, pleading as one would plead with a man. But Philip interrupted him, and said again: "Oh, dear Luther! why don't you let me depart in peace?" "No, no, Philip; we cannot possibly spare you from the field of labor yet." Luther then ordered some soup of a certain kind to be prepared and brought to his weary friend, who again besought that he might be let go home and be at rest. "No, Philip, we can't spare you yet." The sick man then turned from the soup, but Luther insisted upon his partaking of it. "Philip, eat, or I will excommunicate you." Suffice it to say that Philip did eat, and from that hour began to mend, and was given back to health and usefulness in answer to Luther's prayer. "The prayer of faith shall save the sick."

Chinese Medicine.

[Chamber's Journal.]

The Chinese have a medical literature of a kind; but they know nothing about even the elementary principles of anatomy and physiology. A Chinaman who wishes to become a doctor does not go through any training or spend money in buying a practice; he has only to purchase a pair of spectacles, and gather some herbs, a few spiders and some snakes, which he places in bottles in the window of his shop. The bottles are his advertisement; they tell all who are in need of healing to come to him. His favorite prescription is a horrible pill, compounded of parts of snakes, wasps, centipedes, toads, and scorpions, ground small and mixed with honey. Another pill supposed to be of extraordinary efficacy in cases of extreme weakness, is made of the bones of tigers. The belief in its merit is based on this strange piece of reasoning: "The tiger is very strong; the bone is the strongest part of the whole animal—therefore a pill of this must be preeminently strengthening." These facts speak eloquently as to the state of the medical sciences in China. The lamentable consequence is an excessive mortality. It is calculated that 33,000 die daily, and this number is of course largely increased during an epidemic which is no uncommon visitor.

Man must work. He may work grudgingly or gratefully. He may work as a man or as a machine.

Pleasure must first have the warrant that it is without sin; then, the measure, that it is without excess.

—THE—

Racket Store,

Backed by the

LIVE CASH DOLLARS,

Is Growing in Popularity Every Day.

Having gained in a few months a patronage which others have struggled for years to obtain.

Below you will find a Price List which

A CASH SYSTEM

enables us to adopt. Read it carefully and note the advantages that are thereby offered:

Dress Goods, &c.

Figured Lawn 3½c. up, Victoria Lawn 5½c. up, Crinkled Seersucker 6c. up, Pique 7c., Crossbarred Muslin, Apron and Dress Ginghams, Prints, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Curtain Net 10c. a yard up, Mosquito Net, Jeans 10c. up, Towels 4c. up, Handkerchiefs 1c. up, Laces, Edging and Insertings 1c. a yard up, Table Linens, &c.

Notions.

Pins 2c., Best Brass Pin 3c., Thread 2c. (200 yards), Silk Thread 4c., Dressing Combs 2c. up, Tucking Combs 4c. up, Hairpins 2c. per bunch (48), Toilet Soap 2c. up, Garters 3c. up, Garter Elastic 3c. y'd up, Purses 4c. up, Hand Bags, Baskets, Perfumery 5c. up, Face Powder 4c. up, Dress Shields 10c., Ladies Gauze Vests 28c. up, Bass Balls 4c. up, Whalebone 4c. per pc., Featherbone 14c. y'd, Pant Buttons 8c. per gross, Dress Buttons—white and smoked pearl, pearl, agate, &c., 1c. doz. up, Fine Silk Jersey Gloves 38c., others from 6c. up,

Hoisery.

Ladies', Misses' and Gents, 5c. up.

Umbrellas, Fans, Parasols, Whips, Corsets 25c. up. The Racket Corset 47c.

Fishing Tackle.

Hooks 5c. doz., Hooks and Lines 4c. up.

Ladies' Jerseys

47c. up; a Fast Black, Coat Back, Elastic Seams, 61c.; an all wool 91c.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

3 and 4 ply Linen Collars 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12c., 3 and 4 ply Linen Cuffs 14c. up, 100 dozen Ties and Scarfs, beautiful styles, 2c. up, colored Shirts 39c. up, white unlaundried Shirts 33c. up, the N. Y. Mills celebrated Shirts 65c., laundried Shirts 53c. up, Jeans Drawers 23c. up, Balbriggan Suits, Suspenders, work Shirts, Overalls, Seersucker Coats and Vests $1.31.

Stationery.

Note Paper, 3, 4, 5 and 7c. quire.
Envelopes 3 and 4c. pack, 25 in pack.
Legal and Fools Cap 8, 9, 10c. quire.
Memorandum Books 3c. up
Order Books 5 and 7c.
Writing Tablets 3c. up.
Copy Books 2c. up.
Lead Pencils 10, 20 and 25c. dozen.
Slate Pencils 2½c. dozen.
Slates 2 cents each, Ink 3c.
Falcon and Stub Pens 5c. dozen.
Penholders 1c. dozen up.
Beautiful Scrap Books 17 cents up.
Scrap Pictures 1c. dozen up.
Autograph and Photo Albums.
Playing Cards 5c. pack.
Photo Frames, Easels, Plaques, &c.
Leads for Automatic Pencils.
School Satchels.

Shoes.

Examine our new lot of Shoes, which we bought at the late failure of Clutman & Bingham, Manufacturers of fine Shoes.

Men's Buttons, Congress and English Balmorals and Brogans. Boys' fine Balmorals and Brogans. Ladies' and Misses' fine Kid and Goat Button and Lace Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Patent Leather hand sewed Pumps. Infant Shoes, &c. All at 25 per cent. below current prices.

Hardware.

Handsaws 29 to 38c. Hammers 11c up. Hatchets 38c. up. Wrenches 10c. up. Braces 35c. Chisels 17c. up. Drawing Knives 33c. Spirit Levels 8 cents. Curry Combs 4c. up. Pocket Cutlery 4c. up. Padlocks 7c. up. Closet and Door Locks 14c. up. Scissors and Shears 4c. up. Razors 23c. up. Wade & Butcher's fine Razors 51c. Carpet Tacks 2c. Tack Claws, Screws 1c. dozen up. Pliers, Can Openers, Garden Tools, Hoe, Rake and Spade 23c., Lemon Squeezers 23c., Paint Brushes, Razor Strops 14c. up, Pipes, Gun Caps, Mucilage 4c., French Shoe Dressing 5c. bottle, Rules 5c. up, Shaving Brushes 4c. up, Table Spoons 17c. set up, Toothpicks, Coffee Mills, Blacking 1c. and 2c. box, Brushes, &c.

Tinware.

Always on hand a large assortment at Racket prices; besides many other lines too numerous to mention. Call and see us and secure your bargains while they are here.

Our stock has been largely increased within the last few days, and you will find it to your best interst to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. You will find many lines which space will not permit us to mention. Call early and avail yourself of an excellent opportunity to secure

Bargains.

Respectfully,

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N.

New York office, 466 Broadway.

june 2 tf

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 23, 1887.

SENATOR VANCE'S LETTER.

It gives us pleasure to publish the letter of Senator Vance giving the points of difference between himself and the President, for it shows that we judged him right when we doubted the correctness of the interview said to have been had with him by the reporter of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. The letter of Senator Vance is in accord with all his former acts, and it is manly, straightforward and to the point. But while we are opposed to the civil service humbug, we cannot go as far as the Senator and make the President accountable for the misdoings of his Secretaries. He has left the matter to them, as good Democrats, and they are responsible, or mainly so. As to the appointment of a negro to be register of the District of Columbia, we have ever thought it inexcusable.

We are glad the Senator has written the letter. He will find few to differ with him, and the majority now, as formerly, will follow his lead. Still, all this does not prevent us from saying that the President has given the country peace and happiness, that he is honest in all his acts, governing more for the good of the country than to please individuals, and that a continuance of just such an administration would be good to have for another four years.

THE CONVENTION AT ATLANTA.

From the statements of the press, there is every indication of a large convention at Atlanta on the 10th of August. It is a very important meeting of the farmers; there questions which affect them particularly will be discussed, and the true cause of depression in agricultural interests may have much light thrown upon it, even if the question is not solved and the evil remedied. We hope our section will be represented, that they may learn from this assembled body of thinkers matter that will guide them in the future.

This convention will be composed of representatives from ten Southern States, and Gov. Scales has appointed the following gentlemen to represent North Carolina: Alex. McIver, Oaks; Capt. S. B. Alexander, Charlotte; Mott Baxter, Elizabeth City; Jos. M. Morehead, Greensboro; H. Ellington, Wilson's Mills; J. W. Bethel, Leaksville; Jonathan Evans, Fayetteville; John Bird, Thomasville; Elias Carr, Old Sparta; A. M. Faison, Warsaw; Arthur Arrington, Louisburg; Wm. B. Little, Deep Creek; A. A. Shuford, Hickory; B. Cameron, Stagville; Dr. Reid Parker, Trinity College; Prof. J. D. Hodges, Jerusalem; Geo. F. Shepherd, Elmwood; Col. J. C. Barnhardt, Pioneer Mills; S. L. Patterson, Patterson; W. A. B. Branch, Beaufort; J. W. Vandiver, Weaversville; D. McN. McKay, Averasboro; B. F. Hester, Oxford; T. C. Worth, North Fork; C. W. Kerr, Haw River; Capt. W. I. Everitt, Rockingham; W. A. Austin, Monroe; Enoch Wadsworth, New Berne; W. G. Upchurch, Raleigh; Dr. W. R. Capehart, Avoca; J. G. Morrison, Lincolnton; Wm. Beal, Murphy; Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Henderson.

THOSE FLAGS.

We expected to have announced to our readers this week a grand jubilee—a real day of rejoicing on the reception of the North Carolina flags, captured or taken at the surrender of the Southern forces. But it turns out that the President feeling and believing that the war was over and all sectional animosities were cast aside, was guided more by the promptings of his heart than by authority, and finds that he was as much mistaken in the one as the other, for the very act has created a howl, and utterances from the old Republicans that even desire the hand, the brain and the tongue of the man who hoped by this act to cement the ties of a once broken land, to be palsied. It is said that there is a statute that prevents the act from being carried out, and that the President, as soon as he discovered it, revoked his order, and thus blasted the hopes of a real good time. These flags are now of no use to the Government, are placed in boxes at Washington, and stored in cellar or vault away from public view; so that they are not reminders now of the dark days or the glorious achievements of the American soldier. Congress is the body to decide the matter, and if they feel that the war is over, that these mementoes of sectional strife had better be returned, then it will be done, not otherwise. It is a matter of very little importance to us. A good example has been set by both Northern and Southern troops in this matter. The ninth Connecticut has given back the flag to the third Mississippi, and the Confederates have returned the flag to the 16th New York. And there are other incidents of like nature, and if it was left to the will of the soldiers all would be returned, that we might know no North no South, only one country. The President has shown in this, his desire to do a noble act, and he will be applauded by all fair thinking men. He desires to unite all in the bonds of peace and good will—to be the President of a united country.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL DECISION.

We publish elsewhere to-day the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They give a very long and elaborate interpretation of the meaning of the law, and in doing this the railroads must now act on their own judgment and at their own risk. They seem really to desire that complaint should be made and a case made up, so that a final judgment may be given. It will cause much trouble, for there will be no end of complaints against the railroads. Congress will have to amend the law so as to make it less complicated and more intelligible to the common mind.

A party has been visiting owners of timber northward of Walnut Cove buying oaks to make stave boards, to be shipped from Norfolk, Va., to the West Indies.

We clip the above item from the *Danbury Reporter*, that the attention of our Wilmington friends may be called to the matter. We are a North Carolinian, and wish to see our North Carolina ports built up, and we cannot see why, although the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad does not extend to that city, that shipments of this kind might not be made via C. F. & Y. V. Railroad to Maxton & thence to Wilmington via Carolina Central. Wilmington by this route is 60 or 70 miles nearer Walnut Cove than Norfolk, and over 200 miles nearer the West Indies. Besides shipments from Wilmington would avoid the dangers of Hatteras. We have no doubt that satisfactory arrangements could be made with the C. F. & Y. V. and Carolina Central Railroads, and low freights obtained. The matter is worth looking into both by the roads and the active business men of Wilmington. We must not let other ports be built up at the expense of our own, when there is a possibility of avoiding it. We fear our Wilmington friends have not given as much thought to the extension of the C. F. & Y. V. road to that city as it deserves. It would be a great feeder to them, and their wholesale dealers and shippers would be immensely benefitted by this western connection.

THE OLD VENOM.

Protest from Iowa Against Return of Captured Battle Flags to the South—Gov. Foraker of Ohio Takes a Hand.

DES MOINES, June 16.—Gen. Tuttle, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Iowa, yesterday asked Gov. Larrabee to protest to President Cleveland against the rebel flags captured by Iowa troops being surrendered to the South, and to take legal steps to enjoin any such surrender, if it is contemplated. Gov. Larrabee has telegraphed the President an emphatic protest, and will take legal steps, if necessary, to make the protest effective. The following was sent last night by Gov. Larrabee:

To the President of the United States, Washington:—I send herein request made upon me, as Governor of Iowa, by the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, against the proposed return to the South of the war flags captured by the Union troops during the rebellion. I add to this request and protest of the surviving Union soldiers in Iowa, the respectful but equally urgent protest of the people of the State, and shall deem it my duty to use all proper endeavor to prevent any such return of battle flags captured by Iowa troops.

WILLIAM MARRABEE.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—At the request of Gov. Foraker, of Ohio, that counsel should be retained to institute legal proceedings to enjoin the return of Confederate flags to the Governors of Southern States, Gen. H. V. Boynton to-day selected Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, and George S. Boutwell, of Mass., to take charge of the case. These gentlemen expected to have an application for a mandamus filed in the Supreme Court of the District at 1 o'clock this afternoon, but were delayed by the non-receipt of a necessary telegram from Ohio. The papers were based upon the claim that the Secretary of War was about to dispose of public property without authority of law. The letter of the President made further action by the attorneys unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following letter was sent to the Secretary of War by the President to-day, in regard to the disposition of flags captured by the Union forces during the war.

"I have to-day considered with more care than when the subject was orally presented to me, the action of your Department directing letters to be addressed to the Governors of all the States offering to return, if desired, to loyal States, Union flags captured during the war of the rebellion by the Confederate forces and afterwards recovered by the Government troops; and to the Confederate States, the flags captured by the Union forces. All of which for many years, have been packed in boxes and stored in the cellar and attic of the War Department. I am of the opinion that the return of the flags in the manner thus contemplated is not authorized by the existing law, nor justified as an executive act. I request, therefore, that no further steps be taken in the matter, except to examine and inventory these flags, and adopt proper measures for their preservation. Any direction as to the final disposition of them should originate with Congress.

"Yours truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

NEW YORK, June 16.—At the reception given to Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, of the G. A. R., last night, by Hamilton Post 182, Gen. Firchild in denouncing the action of President Cleveland in sanctioning the return of the rebel battleflags to the Southern States said: "May God palsy the hand that wrote the order; may God palsy the brain that conceived it, and may God palsy the tongue that directed it." Much excitement prevailed, and indignation at the order of the War Department is expressed on every hand. Continuing, General Fairchild said: "How can the present loyal Governors of the Southern States accept emblems of treasons after their professions of loyalty to the Union? Must they not return them to the Secretary of War and say that they have nothing to do with the flags, as the rebel organizations are extinct?" Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the President in approving the order for the restoration of the flags and declaring that no sentiment and no expression of magnanimity on the part of the G. A. R. is visible in the surrender of the trophies to the Southern States.

Prof. Bingham has resigned the chair of Latin and French at Davidson College. Prof. Graves has been elected to his position. Prof. Gonzales Lodge, Ph. D., will occupy the chair of Greek and German for next year. At the recent commencement of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, the trustees conferred the degree of LL.D. on Col. J. W. Martin, Professor of Chemistry at Davidson.

New Berne *Journal:* It is estimated that at least twenty thousand barrels of Irish potatoes went forward to Northern markets from New Berne and vicinity last week. At an average of four dollars per barrel—some brought five and six—this would bring in the neighborhood of seventy-five thousand dollars to the community.

SENATOR VANCE IS A DEMOCRAT.

He is not Opposed to Mr. Cleveland, but he is Opposed to his Administration.

Hon. Z. B. Vance, Black Mt., Buncombe Co., N. C.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—I have for some days contemplated writing you in regard to the published references to yourself since your departure from the City to your mountain home in the early part of March last. Several articles in the form of interviews have appeared in the newspapers, with the apparent purpose of injuring you at home or damaging you in your relations with President Cleveland. As I know that you are out of the reach of interviewers and reporters, and that you are not out of harmony with the Administration, I am at a loss to account for the fictitious and sinister articles which are almost continually re-appearing, commencing, so far as I have noticed, in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

Such articles are commonly harmless; but in this matter I think that for your own sake you should make some statement in regard to these presistent and gratuitous misrepresentations.

I enclose one of these articles, now rehashed with a lengthly addition. This is the most recent alleged interview that has come under my observation.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES L. NORRIS.

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1887.

Mr. James Norris, President Jackson Dem. Asso. Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I have to thank you for the regard for my political welfare which prompted you to write the letter which I have before me. In response thereto, have to say the interview to which you allude as given by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* never took place. I have no earthly recollection of having ever been interviewed by a correspondent of that paper; but, while I disavow the interview and language attributed to me as used toward the President, I cannot complain of a misrepresentation of my sentiments concerning his policy.

I am not in harmony with him in several important particulars, but believe I do harmonize with the Democratic party, as its professions and practices have made its principles known to me.

I have favored the double standard of gold and silver without discrimination for or against either, which the President does not.

I have favored the payment of the public debt in the legal coin of the United States according to the plain words printed on the face of the securities, and the President does not.

I have favored that "honest civil service reform" which the Democratic Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Cleveland, demanded, and which the Democrats of the United States thought they were to get when they voted for him; that reform which consisted in ejecting Republican officials from the offices they had so prostituted and abused, but the President does not.

I have favored the application of the principles of "home rule" to the District of Columbia, the only disfranchised portion of the American people, and a deference to their wishes in the appointment of their local officials, but the President does not.

In these important matters and some not so important, I have the misfortune to agree with the Democratic party rather than with the President.

But, so far as I am aware, there has been no want of harmony in the personal relations between him and me. I have said nothing of him, in any way unbecoming the language which a Senator should use toward the President of the United States. If he cannot bear, without offence, the candid criticisms of those friends who differ with him, he is unworthy of his great office. Should I, for the sake of the patronage he has to bestow, suppress or forego my honest convictions, I would prove unworthy of mine. At all events I would desire Mr. Cleveland to know that I have made no secret of my opinions concerning his policy at any time. I do not abuse him in the cloak room and praise him in public for the sake of the meager scraps which fall to Democrats under his interpretation of reform.

Whether or not he is of that stamp of soul which can honor in others those qualities which he claims as the chief ornament of his own character, remains to be seen. Notwithstanding the numerous other letters besides yours which I have received of the purport, I believe I should have permitted the newspaper gossip to go unnoticed, but for the desire I feel to correct the impression that there was some personal disagreement or grievance between the President and myself.

I am much enjoying the rest and recreation of my summer home in the mountains; am doing no harm to anybody, and sincerely trust the newspapers may leave me in peace until December. Very truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

Gombroon, near Black Mountains, N. C., May 19, 1887.

The New Collector.

As we are not acquainted with Mr. Kerr Craige, the newly-appointed Collector, or matters in the 5th District we quote from the *Landmark*, which puts the matter in a clear light. It says:

"Senators Ransom and Vance, Congressman Henderson and Col. M. L. McCorkle, of Newton, went to Washington last week to secure, if possible, the repeal of the order consolidating the internal revenue districts of this State. They did not accomplish this, but their visit had a singular—and, what will prove to the people, a most agreeable—result, to-wit: the appointment of Kerr Craige, Esq., of Salisbury, as Collector of the new fifth district. Collector Dowd had been consolidated out. By the same order Rockingham county, in which is Collector Boyd's home, was transferred to the fourth district. It has been discovered that the Collector must be a *bona fide* citizen of the district for which he is appointed. The law shut Col. Boyd out. So then, Maj. Dowd must be reappointed or a new man chosen. The department and the President took the latter alternative, and Mr. Craige is to be the Collector."

The Asheville *Citizen*, in speaking of Mr. Kerr Craige, says:

"This gentleman, recently appointed Collector of the Fifth District, besides being the means of composing a very unpleasant controversy, will commend himself, by his character and qualifications, to the people of the District. He is a son of the Hon. Burton Craige, deceased, of Salisbury, a lawyer of distinction, a politician of note, and a member of Congress from the Rowan district. Mr. Kerr Craige is also a lawyer of fine professional attainments, a politician to the extent of having served his country with usefulness and credit in the State General Assembly, and winning to himself so much credit and popular confidence that the Democratic nomination for Congress was pressed upon him, which he declined with his characteristic modesty, for in his case great worth is not coupled with uneasy ambition to make it the subject of public display. And in his present appointment we question whether Mr. Craige knew of the use of his name, until the result was announced. For our own part we are glad of the opportunity to express our extreme satisfaction."

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Semi-Centennial of This Institute.

This is the 50th anniversary of the college and the commencement exercises are therefore of unusual interest. On Sunday the annual sermon before the graduating class was preached by the Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., of Charlotte. Dr. Miller is one of the shining lights of the Southern Presbyterian church, and it goes "without saying" that his sermon was masterly.

The missionary sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association was preached in the evening by Rev. W. T. Hall, D. D., of Lynchburg, Va., of the class of '54, formerly of this State.

Wednesday is usually devoted to the speech of the orator of the literary societies. This year the programme has been changed, and on Wednesday we have a number of speeches. The first is the semi-centennial address before the Alumni and Literary Societies, which was to have been delivered by Mr. A. Leazer, of Mooresville, N. C., of the class of 1860. The death of Mr. Leazer's father prevented the delivery of the speech. The historical address was delivered by Rev. Jethro Rumple, D. D., of Salisbury, N. C., of the class of 1850. Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., President of Erskine College, S. C., delivered an address on Denominational Colleges. Commemorative addresses were delivered on the administrations of the different Presidents of the College.

Thursday is commencement day proper. It is the biggest for the boys because they speak, the biggest for the parents because it is an eventful day in their sons' career, the biggest for the the girls who have a tender spot in their hearts to those who that day bid farewell to college days and go out to face the stern realities of the world.

The following degrees were conferred: Master of Arts on Rev. J. J. Anderson, of Michigan, of the class of '71; Rev. J. P. Paisley, of North Carolina, of '80; Prof. W. S. Fleming, of Alabama, of the class of '78; A. C. McIntosh, Jr., of South Carolina, of the class of '81; N. L. Anderson, of North Carolina, of the class of '85; Edward Mack, of South Carolina, of the class of '86. The degree of D. D. on Rev. L. C. Vass, of New Berne, and Rev. N. W. Edmunds, of Sumter, S. C. The degree of LL. D. on Rev. A. W. Miller, D. D., of Charlotte.

The honor roll gives the names of those who during the collegiate year have made in their studies an average of 95 out of a possible 100 maximum. The standard is high and the marking close and those who are on this roll may well congratulate themselves on their work. The names are given in the order of their standing: In the Senior class—J. A. McLauchlin, of Wadesboro; F. P. Hall, of Garibaldi; R. M. Avery, of Morganton. Junior class—R. G. Sparrow, Davidson College; W. J. Martin, Jr., Davidson College; W. H. Baker, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. P. Nesbitt, Piedmont, S. C.; S. R. McKee, Matthews, N. C. Sophomore class—R. R. Stevenson, Statesville.

Sixteen of the students graduated this year.

President McKinnon has tendered his resignation. The resignation was not accepted but he was granted leave of absence for one year by the trustees.

Henry Louis Smith, son of Rev. Dr. Henry Smith, of Greensboro, was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Col. John L. Brown, of Charlotte, was elected president of the board of trustees, Rev. J. Spratt White, of South Carolina, as vice president, and Rev. Dr. J. Rumple and Mr. S. H. Wiley, of Salisbury, were re-elected respectively secretary and treasurer of of the board.

In the absense of the president the management of the the college for the next year will fall upon Col. W. J. Martin, vice-president.

The Commencement Hall is more artistically arranged than it has ever been.

State Normal School at Washington, N. C.

From July 11th, to August 6th, 1887.

Alexander Graham, A. M., Superintendent, (University N. C.) instructor in Physiology, Arithmetic and Civil Government.

A. N. Raub, Ph. D., (Princeton, Newark, Delaware) instructor in Pedagogics, School Management and Grammar.

Prof. Jas. H. Rayhill, (Prof. of Education in Illinois College) instructor in Reading, Elecution, Phonics and Calisthenics.

Prof. Collier Cobb, of the United States Geological Survey, special instructor at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., instructor in Geography, N. C. History, Physics, Geology, Map Drawing, Modeling and Moulding.

Miss Nellie Cook, Wilmington Graded Schools, Mode Primary Class and Primary Methods.

Prof. J. C. Meares, Raleigh, N. C., instructor in Vocal Music.

Reduced Rates to the Normals.

In order to get the benefit of reduced railroad rates to the Normal Schools, it will be necessary to secure a certificate from the county superintendent of public instruction before applying at the ticket office. The only persons who are entitled to Normal School rates are teachers, those preparing to become teachers, and such persons as go by invitation as instructors or lecturers in the Normals. The county superintendents will be furnished from this office with blank certificates and will fill and furnish them to any persons who may be entitled to them, upon application.

You will confer a favor by publishing this notice which I trust the papers throughout the State will be so kind as to copy.

Respectfully,
S. M. FINGER,
Supt. Pub. Instruction.

Raleigh, N. C., June 13, 1887.

The Assembly Growing.

RALEIGH, June 18.—Nine hundred and forty members were reported as present at the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead today. A lecture on Latin by Prof. McIver, of Peace Institute, Raleigh, and discussion which followed, was very interesting. This evening Lieutenant Francis Winslow, of the U. S. Navy, lectured most entertainingly. There were many new arrivals this evening.

An idea of the number of people at the Assembly may be formed from the fact that in bread alone over two barrels of flour and two hundred pounds of lard are consumed daily! And at breakfast this morning there were used one whole ox and a half, three sheep, one thousand fish, ten hams, twenty-five hundred biscuit, six hundred chickens and two thousand eggs! Sixty gallons of soup are eaten at dinner and over two tons of ice are daily consumed!—*News and Observer.*

Salisbury is to be the headquarters of the 5th Internal Revenue District.

Wilson Normal school opened on Tuesday.

Governor Scales has commuted the sentence of Grant Best, of Wilmington, who was condemned to be hanged on the 14th of July, to fifteen years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Farmers—Their Duty to Themselves.

[For the Observer.]

Farming never can be as profitable as it ought to be until farmers begin to realize their importance as citizens, and begin to use the power they really have, not only on the markets of the world but in the halls of legislation. "Trust to luck" policy has kept them down these ages, and will continue to do it until they begin to show themselves men in the land—men worthy of their high calling. They work harder than any other class, and produce wonderfully, but when their produce goes to market they are at the mercy of whom it may please to rob them. Where is the farmer who was ever known to have a voice in his produce? The manufacturer puts his price on his products, the merchant puts his price on his goods, and both put their price on transportation, or, what is the same, dictate to public carriers what they pay for freight, and their voice is heard; but the farmer has no voice in anything that interests him. Other classes of men can have almost any law they want passed, but the farmer must worry for years to get through the simplest measures for their protection. Why is this? I think it is because they are not united. With neighborhood clubs, county and state societies, and some newspapers through which they can communicate, this would soon be changed, and then, and not till then, can farmers hope for anything like fair treatment in this age of sharps and sharpers. North Carolina farmers particularly need a central organ in reach of their homes, through which they can talk in plain words to each other. They need societies and clubs in which to meet and discuss, not only how to farm, but questions of markets, transportation and laws, and they need never hope for much change in their condition until they have these. I therefore wish you could place the OBSERVER in the hands of every true and good farmer in the State. Respectfully, D.

CEDAR CREEK, N. C., June 17, '87.

[Farmers will find the OBSERVER a good medium through which they may interchange views.—ED.]

To the Bread Buyers.

[For the Observer.]

CUMBERLAND CO., N. C., June 19, 1887.

MR EDITOR:—Allow me space through your much appreciated paper to say that I think the thanks and encouragement of every bread buyer in this section is due to Mr. Jas. D. McNeill for the reasonable price at which they can get flour, meal and corn. This was brought very forcibly to my mind a few days ago when, after buying my supplies for a week, I read from a letter received that at a neighboring (railroad) village corn was selling for $1.00 per bushel.

So I say, with a sense of gratitude, go on, Jim, with your great work, and may prosperity attend you and may you continue "red-hot" for many years, but not by going to a hotter place, and I for one will never offer you cold coffee. CATECHUE.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well." Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by B. E. Sedberry.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
feb 24, mar 3 1y

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

For INACTIVE LIVER, DISORDERED STOMACH, IRREGULAR HABIT.

When *Biliousness* comes like a foe,
To sap the strength of high and low;
By day the strongest nerves to shake,
By night to keep the brain awake;
Let no one pine away in grief,
For TARRANT'S SELTZER brings relief.

may 12 6m jun 16 2w

TRY—

Cheese and Macaroni,

when you need a change; or nice

Chipped Beef Broiled,

carefully furnished at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Genta—This will inform you that I am relieved of my pains very much by Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, and so recommend it as a valuable remedy for rheumatism. I was relieved in two days after I commenced taking it. I was suffering day and night with pains in my back and left hip and leg, and now seldom feel them.

I could have written you before now, but was waiting a while to see if a cure had taken place, or whether the pain would return. I think I am about cured, and return my grateful thanks to you for your medicine, and hope it may induce others to try it and be relieved of their sufferings.

Yours, &c., S. H. MCMILLAN.
Wade, N. C., March 27, '87.
[Mr. McMillan's was a chronic case, and took only one bottle.]

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Dear Sirs—Prior's Rheumatic Remedy has greatly benefited my wife. She has not yet taken one small bottle, and she is free from pain. It also had a fine tonic effect. Very Respectfully,
A. J. BULLARD.
May 16, 1887.

NO MORPHINE

IN

Prior's Rheumatic Remedy,

Nor any medicine that stupefies or has a depressing effect. Yet it relieves, oftentimes in a very few hours, the most acute attacks of Rheumatism.

We will send one large bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, express prepaid, to any point in North Carolina on receipt of

$1.00.

This offer to hold good for the next thirty days.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Dear Sirs—I do not hesitate to say that Prior's Rheumatic Remedy is the best medicine I have used for rheumatism. One bottle relieved me from a very acute attack of muscular rheumatism, and not only did I find it good for rheumatism, but my general health is greatly improved. Rheumatics need not suffer so long as this valuable remedy can be had.
Very Respectfully,
N. T. MCKETHAN.
Roslin, N. C., May 17, '87.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:
Sirs—To those afflicted with rheumatism I would say that I have suffered, more or less, for the past ten years with muscular rheumatism, and have at last found a *speedy* and I think a *permanent* cure in Prior's Rheumatic Remedy.
Respectfully,
S. G. AYER.
June 6, 1887.

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, - - Druggists,
jo 23-tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MILLINERY, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS

In Great Abundance.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

THE

CABINET HATS

Are Unique and the Flowers are Fancy.

New Goods Every Week.

17 HAY STREET. MRS. DYE.
apl 28 tf

JAPANESE GOODS. | **CHINESE GOODS.**

IN ALL VARIETIES,

Beautiful, Ornamental and Useful.

CALL AT

THE BOOK AND MUSIC STORE

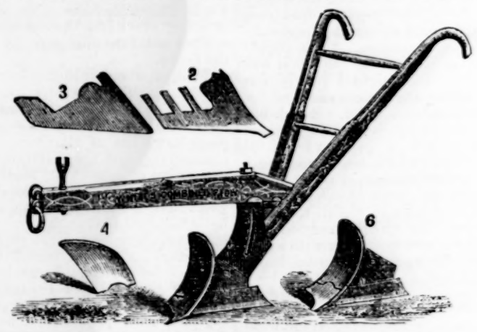
AND SEE THE

Japanese and Chinese Goods.

june 9 tf McNEILL & CO.

White's Combined Plow!

STILL ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST PLOW



FOR ALL WORK ON THE FARM,

AS IT COMBINES

A Good Turning Plow with all the Stonewall Cotton and Tobacco Attachments.

PLOWS and CASTINGS for them always on hand. I also offer the BOY DIXIE, ATLAS, STONEWALL, "BOSS," CLIMAX TOBACCO PLOW and all other styles, such as Nos. 0, 35, 40, 50, 48, A 6 and M 6. For sale at LOW PRICES for CASH.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE ON HAND.

feb 24-tf CHAS. HAIGH.
Next Door to People's Bank.

Order of Publication.

North Carolina, Harnett County, } In Superior Court.

J. E. Bryan, Adm'r Mrs. F. I. Murchison, dec'd., *Versus* M. McKay, N. McKay, J. W. McKay, K. Murchison and wife M. E., and others, heirs at law of Mrs. F. I. Murchison.

Petition to Sell Real Estate for Assetts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that parties, names unknown, heirs of Arch'd McKay, residing in Arkansas, defendants in the above entitled cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, on motion, Ordered by the Court, That advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the OBSERVER, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, county of Cumberland, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear on or before the 25th day of July, 1887, at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county of Harnett, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness my hand and official seal this, 3rd day of June, 1887. J. A. CAMERON, C. S. C.,
june 9 6w Harnett County.

Not an Advertisement,

ONLY A

CARD OF THANKS.

Just one year ago the "MERCHANT MILLS" marked down the price of Meal to consumers to the COST PRICE of Corn. Many kind friends remarked: "Oh, well it won't last long." "He'll soon get sick of it," etc.

However, I'm the heartiest Rooster in the State.
"Red-hot and still heating."
Have doubled my capacity.
Running night and day.
Know nothing about "Hard Times."
And feel so much gratitude to the "blessed people
That I must thank them publicly
For their hearty support,
And advise them to keep up the good work

And Save 25 per cent. Profit on BREAD.

Respectfully,
mar 3 tf JAS D. McNEILL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Springs Hotel,

RED SPRINGS, N. C.

JUNE 1, 1887.

This charming and pleasant resort is now open for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers. The generous patronage bestowed on me in the past, for which my thanks are due and tendered, has stimulated me to use my best and utmost endeavors for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of my guests in the future.

THE SPRINGS HOTEL

Is Delightfully Situated

IN THE LARGE GROVE NEXT TO THE SPRINGS.

For further particulars, &c., address
MRS. WM. PRIOR.
Red Springs, N. C.

☞ Reduced Railroad Rates for the season to parties visiting the Springs. june 9 1m

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public.
Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location.
Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.

may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of a bond for title, registered in Book Y, No. 3, page 490, for 100 acres of land near by J. Marshall Williams's residence, and given by him and Jno. D. Williams, parties of the one part, to Jos. A. Williams, of the other, wherein the parties of the first part agreed to give the party of the second part a good and lawful deed to said land when he complied with the terms therein stated; and whereas he, the party of the second part, has failed to do so, we, the parties of the first part, by the authority therein given us will sell at auction the said land for cash, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 4th of July. I. A. MURCHISON.
june 2 ts Attorney for Parties of the 1st Part.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Stree (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JUNE 23, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. D. NIXON—For Sale.
N. R. RIDDICK—U. S. Court.
PEMBERTON & PRIOR—P. R. R.
G. W. LAKE—Excursion Tickets.
CHICORA FIRE CO.—Grand Excursion.
FRANK THORNTON—Mourning Goods.
H. C. FISHER—Commissioners' Notice.
T. W. BROADFOOT & Co.—Turnip Seed.
T. M. JONES—Greensboro Female College.
J. H. FARRAR—Machine and Music House.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ If you owe for your subscription to the OBSERVER, send the money for a receipt.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

New moon on the 21st.

We hear of ripe tomatoes.

Saturday was hot and dull.

How big is a $25 exemption on personal effects?

Spare your animals this hot weather. Be merciful.

The roof of the hotel will be ready for the tin covering next week.

We understand that Dr. Lutterloh speaks of locating at High Point.

On the 21st of this month the days reached their maximum length.

Blackberries in small quantities are coming in. The crop must be short.

If you, *yes, you*, are in arrears for subscription to the OBSERVER, pay up.

Irish potatoes are said to have yielded well this year, but they are scarce on our market.

The river is very low. It was a hard pull for the *Murchison* to reach her wharf on Sunday.

Mr. Overbaugh has a fowl, a cross between a chicken and a guinea fowl. It is a queer looking bird.

Pickle your cucumbers, beans, onions, &c., and sell them at home. Keep all the money you can at home.

The mail is now carried by the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad to all the stations on the road as far as Walnut Cove.

To-morrow is St. John's Day. The Masons generally celebrate it, but we have not heard of any particular arrangements.

The weather turned warm again last Thursday. Hot enough for cotton, and they say it grows best in the hottest weather.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad was last week in a mile of Germanton. This is just past the half way point from Greensboro to Mt. Airy.

The street sprinkler, or the sprinkling of the streets every evening is not only of great benefit and a great saving to the merchants, but it makes quite a difference in the atmosphere on Hay Street.

We see from the *News and Courier* that our townsman, Dr. J. C. Mullins, now of Marion, S. C., is a successful farmer as well as a practicioner. He planted seven acres in oats which yielded him one hundred busheis per acre.

The *Wadesboro Intelligencer* says that Mr. Beverly Rose, of Fayetteville, the venerable father of Messrs. W. A. and W. L. Rose, is now on a visit to his sons in this place. He still bears up well under the weight of ninety-four years.

The excursion from Wilson to-day is expected to be a very large one. From the *Advance* we learn that it is run in the interest of the Presbyterian Church. Well, they treated the Presbyterians of this town splendidly, and they will give them "tit for tat."

Why not establish a Savings Bank here? Raleigh and Greensboro have both started one, and the bank in Raleigh is doing well. Greensboro has hardly started yet. "Tall trees from little acorns grow." And thus by the constant saving of mites wealth is accumulated.

Canning factories have been established in several places in the State; at Lexington, Newton, Hickory, Newberne and elsewhere. Now these utilize the surplus vegetables, fruits, &c., and if one were established here, our corn, tomatoes, and a variety of other things might be made to give us a little money which is now lost.

We hoped this week to tell our readers that coffee had tumbled as well as wheat. We have no sympathy with those who speculate in the necessities of life. Coffee may be only a luxury, but to the majority it is a necessity. The rise in coffee is purely speculative; the Brazilian crop is said really to be larger this year than last, 9,500,000 bags.

The themometer under the Market has stood for the past week, since Thursday as follows: Friday, 97°; Saturday, 96°; Sunday, 98°. Monday, 98°; Tuesday, 96°; Wednesday, 89°. But we do not think the above is a fair test, as the thermometer is subjected to the reflected rays of the sun, and if three degrees be taken off it would more correctly indicate the temperature. At Raymount on Sunday the highest point reached was 92°.

To-morrow is positively the last day that you can list your taxes. Go at once, and avoid double tax.

Mr. E. D. Munroe, of Durham, is here representing the Providence Savings Life Assurance Company.

E. R. McKethan, Jas. McArthur, D. McBryde and Lacy and Charley Rankin, are home from Davidson.

The town authorities have taken advantage of the dry weather and have put streets and ditches in good order.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie spent several days here among his old friends last week, and all were glad to shake him by the hand.

Willie Kyle, son of Mr. Jesse Kyle, is now spending his vacation at home. Mr. Kyle has been attending Trinity High School.

If you wish to get a fine view of the town, go on top of the Hotel LaFayette. It will also give you an idea of the extent of the town.

The Band was out on Friday evening and gave us some delightful music. We like it much better than the toot, toot, of a beginner across the street.

We have been furnished with a comparative statement of county and town taxes, but prefer to defer it until the report of all the assessors is made, so that no errors may be found.

Bob Burdette says that "God wasted mud when he made the man who, after taking a paper six months stopped it without paying up arrears." How is it when it is stopped after twelve or more months?

Teachers, or those preparing to be teachers, who wish to secure reduced rates to the Normal Schools, must get their certificates from the County Superintendent, Mr. H. McD. Robinson.

We learn that during the extreme hot weather of the past few days, the heat of the sun has caused the track on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad between Sanford and Egypt to expand in several places, and form a perfect S. Trains have to run with much caution. The rails will have to be cut to straighten them.

Would it not be a good idea to have a substantial iron bridge over Cross Creek at McNeill's mill? An iron bridge with separate divisions for vehicles and pedestrians. What do you think of it? The present wooden structure is ever in need of repairs, and we believe an iron bridge would prove cheaper in the end. If you are in favor of it, talk it up.

Country people seem to stick closer to their farms this year than we have ever known them, and as yet not a complaint. They all look cheerful and bright. The prospect is better than in the past ten years, and we hope that they may be able to make sufficient to pay off all they owe and have plenty left. They deserve it for their close attention and hard work.

Mr. J. H. Faircloth, of Cedar Creek, brought us several cotton blooms on Tuesday. He says he has fifteen acres of as fine cotton as he ever saw. Mr. Faircloth also brought us a sample of the bugs that are destroying the corn. He says that both cotton and corn are effected badly by the dry weather. No rain for thirty days. We have also received a cotton bloom from Mr. Duncan Baker, of Wade's, and A. Wicker, of Kingsbury.

The Chicora Fire Engine Company will give an excursion to Goldsboro on the 28th. They will test their strength with the Goldsboro Fire Company.

This excursion is under the management of our best citizens. Comfort and a pleasant time are guaranteed to all. It is the first opportunity our citizens have had to visit the growing town of Goldsboro, and they should take advantage of the extreme low rates offered. To the country people as well as the town the invitation is cordially given, come, be one of us, let's join together for mutual recreation and pleasure. Recollect Tuesday, the 28th, is the day.

We are glad to see that our neighbor, the *News*, agrees with us in regard to the formation of a Business Mens' Association. It is certainly one of the needs of Fayetteville; if formed, it would be a nucleus around which ere long all our people would gather, and they then could march united in any and every scheme proposed for the material progress of the town. We We intend to hammer at it, and shall be glad if the *News* will give it a few taps now and then. We are both working for Fayetteville, and to effect anything must work in unison. It is unity that is needed in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rose, with their daughter, Miss Lilly, returned from Old Point on Saturday evening last via Wilson Short Cut. Mr. Rose tells us that he and his wife and daughter were subjected to great indignity on the Atlantic Coast Line, and were all ejected from the cars at Halifax. Mr. Rose states that he bought an excursion ticket to Old Point and return, good until November 1st, and that on his return on the Seaboard road the conductor told him his ticket was not good because it had not received the stamp of the agent on the Old Dominion line, but telegraphed for instructions. He was ordered to let the party pass, which he did. Taking the cars at Weldon for Wilson, Mr. Rose was soon asked by the conductor for his ticket. The same was produced and pronounced useless, and extra fare demanded, which Mr. Rose very properly refused to give. The conductor then told him he must leave the car, which Mr. Rose refused to do unless compelled. When they reached Halifax the conductor demanded the extra pay, upon the refusal of which Mr. Rose and his family were ejected from the train. Mr. Rose then with his family boarded the train, paid his way, and came home. He is naturally indignant, and will certainly test the matter in the courts, and will lay his damage at no small sum, for in addition to the indignity cast upon them, his wife was quite sick.

Mr. E. T. B. Glenn is home again after having spent some time at his old home in Rockingham.

APPRECIATIVE.—We understand that Rev. Angelo A. Benton, now Prof. at Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, received a very flattering vote for Bishop at the recent Convention of the Diocese of Delaware. He received a majority of the votes cast, but as it took two-thirds to elect, no one was elected. Bishop Atkinson once said that Mr. Benton was one of the most intelligent theologians in the diocese.

DROWNED IN THE CAPE FEAR.—We learn that a Mr. Brennon, a Canadian, who lives at Dawson's Landing, when returning on the Steamer *Cape Fear*, fell from the lower deck of the steamer and was drowned. The accident happened about eighteen miles above Wilmington, where the water is very deep.

Capt. Tomlinson, of the Steamer *Cape Fear*, found the body last Sunday on his return trip, about thirteen miles above Wilmington. He covered the body with tarpaulin and notified his friends in Wilmington.

DEATH OF MRS. L. R. GORHAM.—In this town on the evening of June 16th, Laura R., wife of B. C. Gorham, after years of constant suffering, passed away. Mrs. Gorham had suffered continually for the past 15 years with dispepsia, until reduced to a mere shadow. She was born near Fayetteville August 5th, 1845, and leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss. She was a patient sufferer, a devoted wife, a fond mother, having been a strict, consistent member of the M. E. Church for many years; and thus placing her faith in Him, she was able to say, "Thy will be done," "Lead thou me on." To the distressed family, who are so early deprived of a mother's love, it is well that they can feel that to them her life was a blessing, and her death a heavenly benediction.

CUMBERLAND FAIR.—We expected to have commenced printing this week the full premium list of our next Fair, but the copy did not reach us in time. This does not, however, prevent our saying a word to our people in regard to the matter. The Cumberland Fair has always borne a good reputation, attracting thousands from the surrounding counties, and we do not wish to see it fall behind, so commence early to jog the memories of our farmers and others, that they may be up and doing. To make the Fair worthy of Cumberland, we must not wait till the last moment to begin to prepare, but commence now, to make it a glorious advertisement of the county and its products, to show that there is a progressive spirit here, and that in no particular are we behind the times. The new President, Mr. Walter Watson, wishes the help of each and all. He is a pushing, go-ahead man, and will give his best endeavors to it, and he desires the coming Fair to eclipse all its predecessors. Farmers, he asks for your help and for the help of your wives and children. The time is yet far off, but there are many things to be done now that cannot be done hereafter. Let no department escape you; strive to excel in all, and make this the fair of fairs—a real, true Cumberland Fair.

MEETING OF RAILROAD ASSESSORS.—Pursuant to a call of the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Cumberland, made in accordance with sections 44 and 45, Machinery Act, 1887, the Chairmen of the Boards of County Commissioners of the counties through which the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway runs met in Williams Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 17th inst., and organized into a Board of Assessors for assessing the tax valuation of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway under the provisions of said section.

The following gentlemen were present, and constituted the Board: Peter McRae, of Richmond; J. L. McLean, of Robeson; W. B. Draughon, of Cumberland; J. D. McIver, of Moore; C. R. Scott, of Chatham; A. C. Bulla, of Randolph; C. A. Boone, of Guilford, and J. G. H. Mitchell, of Stokes. W. B. Draughon, of Cumberland, was made Chairman of the Board, and H. C. Fisher, Register of Deeds of Cumberland county, was made Secretary.

Mr. John M. Rose, Secretary of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, filed a report of the road-bed and stock; also, a statement of the side tracks, warehouses and section houses on the line of the road, both of which were duly sworn to.

After consideration of the statements the Board determined the value of the road-bed, right of way, superstructure, main and side tracks, depot buildings, grounds, section and tool houses of the road, under section 46 of the Machinery Act of 1887, to be $529,470, and the rolling stock to be $84,350, making a total of $613,820, which is apportioned among the several counties through which the road runs as follows:

Richmond county,	10	8-10	miles,	$ 33,805 00
Robeson "	27		"	84,514 00
Cumberland "	30	7-10	"	96,095 00
Harnett "	10	3-10	"	32,240 00
Moore "	12	1-10	"	38,814 00
Chatham "	30		"	93,904 00
Randolph "	21	6-10	"	67,611 00
Guilford "	41		"	128,336 00
Forsythe "	5	1-10	"	15,964 00
Stokes "	7	2-10	"	22,537 00
Total,	196	1-10	miles,	$613,820 00

A copy of the above statement will be furnished the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of each county through which the road runs.

The wheat crop has been cut, and is said to be fine.

Mrs. James H. Ennis, of Raleigh, is dead. She was the wife of J. H. Ennis, of the *N. C. Farmer*, who has our deep sympathy.

Farmers who wish to examine the workings of the State Experiment Farm can now obtain half rates over the railroads.

Rockingham *Rocket:* The first instance of the use of the short, common-sense form of indictment for murder, authorized by the last Legislature, was at the late session of Richmond Superior Court, in the case of State vs. Martin. This short and simple form has been in use in England, and most of our States, for years; but until now North Carolina has retained the well known and cumbrous indictment for murder handed down from the Middle Ages.

DIED.

The reaper Death has again put his sycle into the harvest, and this time removes hence D. S. Maultsby, Sr., an old and much respected citizen of our community. Mr. Maultsby was born in Fayetteville in the year 1822, and was consequently in his 65th year. He was confined to his bed for about three weeks, and during his illness was a great sufferer. He was called to rest at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock from the Methodist Church, attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends to the family lot in our beautiful cemetery. For a number of years he had been a devoted and consistent member of Hay Street Methodist Church, and died as he had lived, in the full faith of the Redeemer. May the Giver of all good gifts grant His protection, and give that consolation to the stricken family which He alone can give. COM.

At Bluff Mills on Sunday night last, Alice, daughter of N. F. Holmes. The funeral took place on Tuesday from the Methodist Church in this town.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	80@90
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	10	Flint—good,	11
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	9@10
Sides,	8½	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	8	Western,	8½@9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@35
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.75
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25@30	Fresh,	6½
Rio,	22½@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Sweet,	75@80
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—bbl.,	2.50
EGGS,	12½@15	SALT,	(None.)
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	6@6½
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	7@8
CORN MEAL—	65@70	SHEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	1 00	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	90	Peach Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 10¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 28½ cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 70 and 80 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.85, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 31 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85 cents per bbl. for strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grand Excursion.

THE

"CHICORA"

Steam Fire Engine Company

Will run an Excursion Train to

GOLDSBORO

On June 28th,

Leaving Fayetteville at 8 A. M. and returning same day.

FARE ONLY **$1.50** For the Round Trip.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

The Company will take their fine new Steamer with them, and will test its merits in Goldsboro with the Engine in that department.

THE FAYETTEVILLE CORNET BAND

will be the guests of the Company, and will add much pleasure to the occasion by their fine music.

The officers and members of the Company guarantee to all good management, and every effort to make this THE Excursion of the season. Come one, join the crowd and have a good time. Prices along the line in accordance with distance. Our country friends cordially invited and expected to join us at their nearest stations. As the presence of the fair sex is especially desired, the two rear coaches will be reserved for ladies and their escorts without extra charge, and will be under the personal care of an officer of the Company.

Tickets for sale by members of the Company, at the Book Store and all the Drug Stores. Persons intending to go with us are requested to purchase tickets *without delay*, so that the Managers can secure cars enough to seat the crowd.

JAS. D. MCNEILL, A. A. MCKETHAN, JR.,
D. A. MCMILLAN, GEO. A. BURNS,
C. J. AHEARN, DR. J. W. MCNEILL,
june 23 1t Committee.

Greensboro Female College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Sixty-Fifth Session of this well-equipped and prosperous School will begin on the 24th of August, 1887. Faculty able, accomplished, and faithful, instruction thorough. Special advantages offered in the departments of Music, Art, Elocution, and Modern Languages. Charges moderate.

For Catalogue apply to T. M. JONES,
je 23-2 mos President.

FRESH

TURNIP SEED

A Large Lot Just Received,

ALL VARIETIES.

LANDRETH'S

Are the BEST. Don't Sow any Other Always FRESH and RELIABLE.

—We carry a full stock of—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.,

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves at

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S.

DRUG STORE.

je 23 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Our lines of first-class goods in this Department are more complete than ever. We show the best brands and fabrics, and take pleasure in recommending them to our customers.

FRENCH TAMIS CLOTH,

SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTH,
(the famous nickel board trade mark; none genuine without it.)

SIBERIAN CREPE CLOTH,

ITALIAN CORDS,

ETTAMINE,

NUNS VEILING,
(best French makes, in jet black.)

CREPELINE,

BLACK CACHEMIRES,
(blue blacks and jet blacks)

FRENCH SATEENS,
("Moulhouse" brand best make, jet black.)

It is needless to send on orders for these goods, when you have such a splendid variety to select from at home.

Frank Thornton

je 23 3t

FAYETTEVILLE

Sewing Machine and Music House.

Oil, Needles and Attachments.
"STAYBRIGHT" POLISH—best in the world.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

In the Circuit Court

OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Fourth Circuit and Eastern District of North Carolina.

JUNE TERM, 1887.

Joseph Fels, in behalf of himself and all other creditors, &c.,

vs.

The Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company, W. E. Kyle, Jno. C. Haigh, Sr.; Jas. C. MacRae, Wm. A. Guthrie, A. M. Campbell, Neill W. Ray and Benj. R. Taylor.

By a decree of the Court in the above-entitled cause, a sale is to be made of all the shares ($18) of stock in the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company which the Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville here tofore conveyed to N. W. Ray, W. A. Guthrie and J. C. MacRae in trust, &c.

And in accordance with said decree notice is hereby given for all creditors of Fayetteville to come in and make themselves parties to this cause and file proofs of their respective claims on or before the first Monday in August, A. D. 1887, or they will be excluded from participating in the funds arising from the sale of said stock.

N. J. RIDDICK,
Clerk of U. S. Circuit Court.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Solicitor for Complainant and Creditor.

Once a week for four weeks in *News and Observer* and FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER. june 23

FOR SALE.

Cane Mill, Evaporator, Cotton Press, Gin, Cotton Mill, &c.

I have for sale a 40-saw Gin, a Cane Mill, Evaporator and a Brooks Cotton Press; also, the latest improved horse power. All in good order. Apply to

C. D. NIXON,
june 23 4t Little River Academy.

Commissioners' Notice.

The County Commissioners of Cumberland County will meet at the Court House on July 11, 12 and 13, 1887, to hear all persons objecting to the valuation of their property or the amount of tax charged.

Complaints from Black River, Flea Hill, Cedar Creek and Beaver Dam townships will be heard on Monday, July 11th; Gray's Creek, Rockfish, Seventy First, Quewhiffle and Little River townships on Tuesday, July 12th, and those from Carver's Creek and Cross Creek townships on Wednesday, July 13th.

All complaints must be made in writing.

H. C. FISHER,
June 16th, 1887. Clk Board Co. Com.
je 23 3t

TICKET OFFICE

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY

RAILWAY COMPANY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 23, 1887.

Excursion Tickets

are now on sale, at the usual reduction, good to return until Oct. 30th, to

Asheville, N. C.;
Hickory, N. C.;
Hot Springs, N. C.;
Ore Hill, (Mt. Vernon Springs), N. C.;
Red Springs, N. C.;
Danbury, (Piedmont Springs), N. C.;
Christiansburg, Va.,
And other mountain resorts.

Prices and information furnished upon application.
june 23 3t G. W. LAKE, Agt.

Mrs. Cleveland writes:

MR. TS. TS. TS.:

T. Y. T.

TRY THOMSON'S TEAS.

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

NO. 1

MACKEREL,
SPRING CHICKEN,
BROILED CHIP BEEF

Add much to the breakfast table.

Call at Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

Kitchen Luxuries.

DISINTEGRATED and STRAINED,

For Vegetables and Fruits. Call and examine.

On sale at Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.

PICKLES.

The Finest Assortment in this city.

G. A. THOMSON,
Headquarters.

SUNDOWN

FOR THE HEATED TERM.

Owing to contract with all leading houses in our city, HEADQUARTERS will close at 7½ P. M. for summer months. Show your approval by having all orders for delivery in by 7 P. M., and allow us to meet said obligation.

Hot weather suggests

Iced Tea

and the rapid strides that Coffee is now making in prices. I would recommend more Tea drinking, it being decidedly more healthful and

FAR CHEAPER.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON,

can beat the world on Tea. Try my Teas, and know how good Tea drinks.

☞ General stock kept fully up, money or no money.

G. A. THOMSON.
june 9 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEDBERRY'S

Notice for the Past and Future.

As is universally known, BOND E. SEDBERRY has been in the Drug business in Fayetteville for

30 YEARS 30

During that time he has been forced to furnish medicine free to scores and scores of poor people who were not able to pay for prescriptions and medicine. Under the circumstances he felt it to be his duty to do the best he could to relieve them This he did, and in the great majority of cases the remedies acted well. The result was that he discovered a valuable remedy for each of the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Summer Complaints, Kidney Trouble, Coughs and Falling off of the Hair.

For reasons best known to himself he has never advertised or pushed them, and perhaps he never will, but if he does they will be called:

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Rheumatic Remedy.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Neuralgia.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Summer Complaint.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Remedy for Kidney Trouble.

Sedberry's own Thunder and Lightning Hair Tonic.

mch 10

HEADQUARTERS.

GEO. A. THOMSON.

Wide-Awake!

Stock Replenished and Kept Fully Up!

Epicureans know the Toothsome Delights that are to be found in my stock. Now that beef and shad are uninviting, Fulton Market (corned) Beef, Spiced Tripe, Spiced Pig Feet, Chipped Beef (broiled), Strictly Fancy No. 1 Mackerel, Springfield Hams Ferris' M. C. Hams, North Carolina Hams and Cassard's M. C. Breast or Breakfast Strips await your commands.

MY PASTRY FLOUR

IS TOO WELL KNOWN for comment. I carry the largest stock of W. G. Wilson's Crackers, the greatest variety and largest stock of Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts and Candies, Canned Meats, Canned Vegetables, Canned Fruits, Glass Goods—Lamb Tongues, Mushrooms, Salads, Catsups, Sauces; Foreign and Domestic Fruits preserved in their own fluid, Extracts and Essences, Imported Olive Oil, Pure Crab Apple Vinegar—4 years old, Royal Baking Powder and all other desirable Baking Powders, Oatmeal, Hominy, Maccaroni, Farina, Vermicelli, Pine Apple and English Dairy Cheese, Fancy Full Cream Mild Summer Cheese, Green and Roasted Coffees—unrivalled, Teas—Black and Green—selected by an expert, Spices of all kinds, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Laundry Starch, Laundry Soaps, Toilet Soaps, Blueing, Blacking, Shoe Dressing and Polish, and anything that can be mentioned and found in First-class Houses.

Glassware, China, Crockery, Tinware, Wood and Willow-ware, Cutlery and Cordage

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

apl 21 tf

NEW GOODS.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 HAY STREET, - FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Are receiving daily

New Goods, Suitable for Spring and Summer Wear,

Comprising Comprising

Dress Goods,

In all Shades and Prices.

Hosiery and Underwear.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, NAINSOOK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, SWISS EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, AND KING'S RUFFLINGS.

LACES LACES.

In Torchon, Oriental and Valenciennes.

Jeans,
Cottonades,
Cassimeres.

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay street.

Branch Store Wilmington, N. C. tf
apl 7

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Mash Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

A. MOORE.

may 19 tf

TIN!

Another big drive in Tinware at

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond E. Sedberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES.

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

apl 7 tf

COFFEE.

THE CELEBRATED

MOMAJA,
ARICA,
MORNING GLORY,

All Roasted Coffee of superior quality.

And Green—
JAVA,
LAGUAYRA,
RIO, &c.

These goods have, you know, all advanced very much, and will go higher. So don't wait for a decline, as futures have sold up to December at higher prices than what you probably have bought at during the last month.

Our stock of

Canned Goods

Is very large and complete, and our prices are very low.

We sell goods such as are found in a

First-class Grocery Store

and for guarantee of quality and prices we refer you to many of our customers of the past five years.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

We Deliver FREE to Any Part of the City.

Thanking the public for past generous favors, and hoping to merit a continued increase of the same, we are,

Truly Yours,

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

P. S.—PROVOST SPICED OYSTERS.

may 26 tf

MOST BRILLIANT, PURE AND PERFECT LENSES IN THE WORLD.

Combined with Great Refracting Power.

They are as Transparent and Colorless as Light Itself,

And for softness of endurance to the eye cannot be excelled, enabling the writer to read for hours without fatigue. In fact, they are

Perfect Sight Preservers

Testimonials from the leading physicans in the United States, governors, senators, legislators, stockmen, men of note in all professions and in different branches of trade, bankers, mechanics, etc., can be given who have had their sight improved by their use.

Hawke's Patent Extension

SPRING EYE GLASS,

THE FINEST IN EXISTENCE,

And are recommended by the medical faculty throughout the country. No pressure producing irritations; no danger of cancer, that is sometimes the result of wearing other eyeglasses; resting with ease upon any nose.

FROM THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana, January 23, 1886.

To Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: I desire to testify to the great superiority of your Crystalized Lenses. They combine great brilliancy with softness and pleasantness to the eye more than any I have ever found. S. D. MCENERY,
Governor of Louisiana.

FROM GOVERNOR IRELAND, OF TEXAS.

To Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to say that I have been using your glasses for some time past with much satisfaction. For clearness, softness and for all purposes intended, they are not surpassed by any that I have ever worn. I would recommend them to all who want a superior glass.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN IRELAND.

SIGHT IMPROVED.

NEW YORK CITY, April 4, 1884.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: Your patent eyeglasses received some time since, and am very much gratified at the wonderful change that has come over my eyesight since I have discarded my old glasses and am now wearing yours. ALEXANDER AGAR,
Secretary Stationers' Board of Trade.

FROM THE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Mr. A. K. Hawkes—Dear Sir: I am much pleased with the panticopic glasses you so perfectly adapted to my eyes; with them I am enabled to read, as in my youth, the finest print with the greatest ease. I cheerfully recommend them to the public.

Respectfully, R. B. HUBBARD,
(Ex-Governor of Texas) Minister to Japan.

All Eyes Fitted and the Fit Guaranteed by B. E. SEDBERRY,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Where an immense assortment of these celebrated glasses can be found and properly adapted to all conditions of the eye.

These glasses are not supplied to peddlers at any price.

None genuine unless the name HAWKES stamped on frame.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS { ATLANTA, GA. AUSTIN, TEXAS.

june 2

AGRICULTURAL.

Strawberries—Valuable in the Order Named.

[For the Observer.]

1. Monarch.—Very early and continues a good while; of very large size, light red color, uniform shape, very good quality, and carries well. Not as productive as desirable, and in moist seasons does not color evenly. Plant healthy and vigorous.

2. Jewell.—Season medium to very late; of very large size, deep red color and medium quality. More productive than the Monarch, but not quite as firm. Plant healthy and vigorous, and has the desirable character of producing only a few runners.

3. Chas. Downing.—Early to late. Large, of dark red color, good to very good in quality, very productive. Too soft to ship and difficult to carry to a near market. Plant healthy and vigorous, and continues without renewing longer than any other. The foliage dies in winter.

4. Crescent.—Early to late. Of medium size, dull red color, inferior quality. Some of the fruit sealds at the point and requires care in gathering. The most productive variety, but is not firm enough to ship. Plant healthy.

5. Seth Boyden.—Season Medium. Of large size, best quality, dark red color and moderate productiveness. On very rich soil the fruit does not color evenly. Plant of medium vigor.

6. Parry.—Season medium to late. Of very large size, moderate productiveness, very good quality, regular shape and bright red color. Much of the fruit spoils at the calyx end as it begins to ripen. Plant not healthy.

7. Hosey.—Of medium size. Moderate productiveness and very good quality. Rather late.

8. Agriculturist.—Not productive.

9. Bidwell.—Blooms profusely but fruits sparingly.

10. Wilson.—Succeeds for first crop but not after.

11. Miners.—Plant feeble, fruit of very good quality.

12. Prince of Berries.—Of best quality, not productive.

13. May King.—Small, soft and of inferior quality, moderately productive. Plant healthy.

14. Gipsy.—Small, plant dwarf.

15. Sharpless.—Some of the fruit is of largest size, but the average is not large. Much of the fruit fails to mature.

16. Great American.—Very large. Most of the fruit is spoiled by the sun.

17. Victoria.—Not productive.

18. Champion, or Windsor.—The fruit is scalded by the sun.

19. Piper.—Rather small, of uneven shape and dull color. Inferior in quality and moderately productive.

20. Ironclad, or Phelps.—Small and unproductive.

21. Glendale.

22. Manchester.

23. Duncan.

24. Downer's Prolific.

25. Mt. Vernon.

26. Duchess.

27. Vineland.

28. Woodruff.

29. Jas. Vick.

30. Neunan.—Unproductive and too small, otherwise desirable.

31. Capt. Jack.

32. Primo.

33. Kentucky.

34. Cumberland Triumph.

35. Finch.

36. Indiana.

37. Jucunda.

38. Huddleston.

39. Daisy.

40. Essex Beauty.

41. Forest Rose.

42. Longfellow.

43. Jersey Queen.

44. Warren.

45. Henderson.

46. Dan'l Boone.

47. Big Bob.

48. Atlantic.

49. Crystal City.

50. Pres. Lincoln.

51. Lenning's White.

The following are new varieties, and judging from the fruiting of small plants, are valuable in the order named:

Bubach's No. 5.—Very large, very good and handsome; not very firm. Plant vigorous.

Belmont.—Fruit only of medium size. Plant very vigorous.

Ontario.

Crimson Cluster.

Monmouth.—Fruit very large, but soft. Unproductive.

Mammoth.—Similar to Monmouth in fruit. Plant dwarf.

Jessie is not included in the above list. Plants were received too late to get fruit.

Nos. 2, 4, 7, 14, 18, 22, 38, 43, 46, 47, Bubach's No. 9 and Crimson Cluster have pistillate flowers, and will not produce fruit unless a perfect flowered variety is grown near them.

Respectfully,

J. S. BREECE.

For the Month of June.

[Dixie Farmer.]

Having finished planting the main crops and got them well under way, the work of continued cultivation will absorb most of the time and attention of the farmer. If the seasons during May, in any given section, have been propitious, the main object in view in cultivating the crop will be to keep the surface soil in a light, friable condition. The unthinking laborer conceives that the chief end of plowing and hoeing is to prevent the weeds from choking the crop. To such a man (perhaps there are many such) the grass and weeds are a blessing in disguise—compelling him to give the cultivation which would be needed, even in the absence of such a blessing. Deep plowing of growing crops is now not in order, excepting, of course, late-planted fields not before well plowed. We want to induce a moderately repaid and healthful growth of the stalks of corn and cotton—the making of *Weed*, as it is called in the case of cotton. Therefore the roots of the plants should not be torn and broken more than is absolutely necessary. The upper inch or two of the soil should be kept open and loose. The crust which forms after a rain prevents the easy access of the air above—laden with plant food in the form of carbonic acid and nitrogen—and should be broken as often as may be found expedient, not less than once in every ten days or two weeks. The layer of soft mellow soil that is left behind the cultivating implement, acts very decidedly as a mulching to the layer below in which the roots are penetrating in every direction. Such a layer of loose soil is a poor conductor of heat and therefore protects the roots of the crop from the too fervid and scorching rays of the sun; and the interstices are not fine and close enough to act as capillaries in bringing up the moisture from the soil about the roots to be evaporated and lost, as would be the case if the crust were permitted to remain undisturbed. It should be the aim, therefore, to go over a crop as rapidly as possible after a good season of rain and to keep the surface as constantly as possible in this loose, open condition. How often a crop should be plowed over is, as already hinted, a question of expediency. While it is true that a crop growing on poor land and but lightly fertilized will receive a greater ratio of benefit from frequent and thorough cultivation than will a crop growing on rich or well-fertilized soil, yet it pays best to give the naturally rich or the highly fertilized land the preference—the best and most frequent cultivation. We doubt not there are many fields already planted that would give better returns (less loss) if they should receive no cultivation at all.

WHAT WE CAN RAISE.

Southern Farmers Can Compete with Northern Ones.

We clip the following from the address of Mr. W. E. Benbow, delivered before the Farmer's Institute at Greensboro. He says:

When we think of the millions of barrels of Irish potatoes that are annually shipped from Maine and Vermont and New York, and many other Northern and New England States, we conclude that the Irish potato is not a crop worthy of special attention here. Yet my old friend who came from the "Father Land" and settled within three miles of this city, upon a little poor farm, that had never known aught but poverty and starvation, has for many years, from his own little farm, furnished the citizens of Greensboro with as fine tables as ever came to your depot in barrels. And if any of you will now visit that once poverty-strieken place, you will see it all radiant with thrift and plenty and comfort. As for sweet potatoes, this is almost the home of that indispensable root. It can be produced here in our soil in unlimited quantities, at a cost of from 5 to 10 cents per bushel; yet it readily commands from 50 cts. to $1.00 per bushel. I have no doubt but there are many tables in this city, upon which will be served to-day, custards and puddings and slice pies made from sweet potatoes grown in Guilford soil and cultivated by your humble speaker. The farmer in this country who does not have sweet potatoes for his table, from potato harvest till potato grabbling, is wilfully denying himself and family a great luxury, and is guilty of an inexcusable neglect of duty. We sit wrapped in the mantle of our poverty and indolence, and hear or read of the extensive orchards of the North, of the wonderful orange groves of Florida, of the world-renowned vineyards of California, of the broad acres of grass and grain of the West, and we grumble and complain and wonder why a cruel Providence has given us existence in such a poverty-stricken country as this. Yet we can, and are producing as fine glossy cherries, as large and luscious peaches, as sightly and well-flavored apples, as choice clusters of sweet juicy grapes, and a vast host of other excellent fruits, as any country. If I were to say one word about these blazing dishes of delicious strawberries that are so temptingly arranged here before us, your mouths would begin to drip, and I should have to stop in the midst of my talk, and all hands partake of a general repast.

The man who only raises one special crop, to buy all comforts and supplies he needs, must deny himself all these luxuries, he must wear ragged clothes, he must live on scanty ration, he must drive a poor bony horse and shabby harness, and his wagon wheel screeching at every turn. Dr. Parker says he can tell a horse that is fed on Baltimore or Chicago corn, nine hundred yards; his hair turns the wrong way and his ribs get on the outside. There is something about this Western corn and hay that don't agree with Carolina horses. I suppose they have been taught economy so carefully that they will not eat freely of these foreign products. If we would have nice slick horses with life and power about them, if we would have butter with grease and color in it, and milk without the indigo, if we would live at home and have good digestion, we must raise our own grain, our own grass, our own potatoes and turnips and cabbage and fruits; in short, we must raise our own supplies, before we can ever approach to within gunshot of the position of a successful farmer.

Fertilizers for Potatoes.

A report on a series of experiments with different fertilizers on potatoes, conducted last year at the agricultural station of Kentucky, contains the following conclusions: 1. The application of stable manure injured the quality of the tubers. 2. The application of the nitrate of soda is injurious to the quality of the potato. 3. The inference, based upon one trial, is that the result is the quality is the same, whether sulphate or muriate of potash is employed, at least in combination with nitrate of soda and superphosphates. The highest quality was gained in potatoes grown without manure. The next best tubers as regards quality were grown with the aid of superphosphate of lime and sulphate of potash.

This last fertilizer, applied at the rate of 600 pounds of superphosphate and 200 pounds of sulphate of potash per acre, gave a yield of 293 bushels per acre. The application of 600 pounds of superphosphate and 300 pounds nitrate of soda gave 113 bushels of potatoes to the acre, but the percentage of starch was only 15.13, against 15.98 in the first-mentioned test. The yield with no manure was 137 bushels of large tubers.

Curing Pea Vines.

[Southern Cultivator.]

Last year I had about nine acres in peas, planted after I cut my wheat and oats. As soon as some of the peas were ripe I commenced with a mower drawn by two mules, cutting only one row at a time until I finished cutting them. When I commenced cutting the vines, I put one hand to putting the vines in hacks in straight rows along the piece of pea ground, and as soon as the hand finished putting them in a latticed crib, placing a layer of pea-vines from two two-horse wagons together, and then a layer of dry rails or poles on top of first loads and then another two-horse load of pea-vines and then another layer of rails or poles, and I continued in this way until I had filled my crib packed full of vines. Now I have never seen finer hay of any kind, and not a moulded vine among the lot. But the beauty of the hay was that it did not shed a leaf worth anything.

Opposed to Temperance.

"I never saw a brute of a man yet but what was against prohibition," said a wry faced female to a spit curl accompaniment at a prohibition meeting.

"Well, I must say you are prejudiced," replied the woman. "I know a good many male brutes, temperance men, too, who beat their wives without any provocation."

"But they are against prohibition."

"Why so?"

"They believe in the lick-her-law."

How few whom God has blessed with the responsible gift of genius can truthfully say with Walter Scott: "I have tried to unsettle no man's faith, to corrupt no man's principles, and I have written nothing which on my death-bed I should wish blotted out."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been

DRINKING TOO MUCH,

they will promptly relieve the nausea,

SICK HEADACHE

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

mar 24 1y

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.

AND FOR SALE BY

McMILLAN BROS.,

mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞ Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

mar 24-tf

Salem High School,

HUNTLEY, SAMPSON CO., N. C.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL.

SINCE ESTABLISHED, in 1874, THIS SCHOOL has never been in a more flourishing condition than it now is. The School has

FIVE TEACHERS,

(including the Principal).

And the Roll Has Reached 101 Members.

Nowhere in North Carolina can a better school be found for the same expense.

NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Board $6.00 per Month.

Tuition $1.25 to $3.50 per Month.

And the instruction and discipline is as thorough and complete as can be found in any Academy or High School.

☞ New catalogue will be ready by June 1st.

Address MARION BUTLER,
Principal.

may 12 3m

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

JAS. S. EVANS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

AGENT FOR

Tanner & Delaney Engines,

SAW AND GRIST MILLS,
ALSO COTTON GINS and PRESSES,
CHATTANOOGA CANE MILLS
AND EVAPORATORS.
COTTON-SEED MILLS
AND CRUSHERS.

I can sell with guarantee from the companies I represent any of above Machinery, and wish it distinctly understood that I can name prices that not only can not be named by anyone else, but will be lower than first-class goods have ever been offered at before. Anyone wishing information in regard to any kind of Machinery can address or call on Mr. N. H. Smith, who will answer all inquiries in my absence.

june 16 3m J. S. EVANS.

FAYETTEVILLE NOVELTY WORKS

Still to the Front!

And prepared to make Sash, Blinds, Doors and other material for building purposes. Planing and building done to order. For information write to

SUTTON & HENZI,
Proprietors.

june 15 6m

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Should be used a few months before confinement. Send for book "To MOTHERS," mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA—CUMBERLAND CO.

Superior Court—May Term, 1887.

J. E. Reid *ex.* L. J. Reid.

The purpose of above-entitled action is that the plaintiff may obtain a divorce from the defendant, and said defendant is hereby notified to appear and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, at the July term of this Court, to be held at Fayetteville, N. C., the 6th Monday before the first Monday in September, 1887; and if she fail so to do the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. C. G. CAIN, C. S. C.

june 2 6t

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our PATENT ROLLER FLOURS are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the "PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE" COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Extra, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family,
Cape Henry Family, Bedford Family.

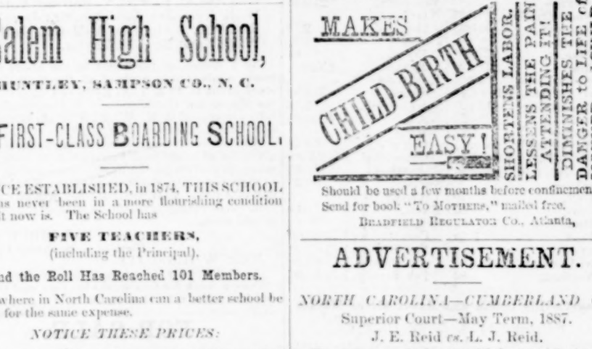
C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 19 6m

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DAISY PLOWS.



—ALSO—

Watt Plows, Stonewall and Carolina Cotton Plows,
Iron Age Cultivators, Double Shovels,

PLOW CASTINGS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hames, Trace Chains,

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

—AND—

CART WHEELS,

With a large stock of HEAVY GROCERIES. Almost everything the farmer wants can be had here, at prices to suit the hard times.

feb 3 tf

SEED OATS & RYE,

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps.
Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

feb 1 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Laflin & Rand's Celebrated, ORANGE and other brands of

Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine. ☜

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL.
TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store. ☜

dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

MUSHROOMS.

Olives, Chili Sauce, Pickled Onions, Mixed Pickles, Plain Pickles, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Clams, Clam Chowder, Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Salmon and Lobsters, at

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o—o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o—o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. ☜

apl 21 tf

Hay, Coal, Ice, Lumber, &c.

AT SMITH'S DEPOT,

Cor. Mumford and Donaldson Sts.,

ta wholesale and retail, in any quantities, and at prices *always as low as anyone can name.* Delivered free in the town or on board the cars.

No. 1 Timothy Hay, from the Valley of Virginia.
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
PURE FLINT ICE.
Lightwood and Juniper Posts.
Cypress and Juniper Shingles.
Lumber, well-seasoned or green, of all kinds.
Call and examine my stock; when you need anything in my line, you will know where to find it.

N. H. SMITH.

apl 7 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. L.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.

Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy

Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S.

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

feb 3 tf

A new lot of those elegant

PIN MONEY PICKLES,

put up by a Richmond, Va., lady,

—AT—

HEADQUARTERS.
G. A. THOMSON.

I. A. MURCHISON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ALSO AGENT FOR

Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.

Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 17 tf

Lead and Oil.

We have just received the largest lot of

Brooklyn White Lead

—AND—

Linseed Oil

Ever Before Brought to This Market.

We bought in large quantities in order to get a SPECIAL DISCOUNT, and propose to give the trade THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

You will find no trouble in selecting a color from our stock of

READY-MIXED PAINT.

We guarantee satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves at

T. W. Brendfoot & Co's. Drug Store.

feb 17 tf

Royal Baking Powder,

Soc. Pecan, Corn Meal, Horsford Bread Preparation, Potatoes and Cream Tartar

in stock at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing. First class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞ *All Work delivered when promised.* ☜

apl 21 1y

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as Administrator upon the estate of Mrs. Jane S. Elliot, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before May 23, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle at once.

J. E. ELLIOT,
May 23, 1887. Adm'r of Jane S. Elliot.
may 26 6t pd

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business. ☜

may 26 1y

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

"MERCHANT MILLS."

EXTRA NOTICE.

As I am determined to make the "Merchant Mills" the

"GRAND COMMISSARY"

for bread of all kinds, and my capacity being totally inadequate to supply my demands, I have added a large stock of extra nice FAMILY FLOURS, from the famous mills of

JENCKES & CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

which I offer to the trade generally at popular prices. Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine my stocks and prices. Don't be bashful, but call around and see. No trouble to show goods.

[Respectfully,

mar 31-tf JAS. D. McNEILL.

Established 1843.

W. & J. SLOANE

SUCCESSORS IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Wilton,
Axminster,
Moquette,
Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels
and Ingrain CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, CORTICINE, MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS AND FLOOR CLOTHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Upholstery Goods.

The Largest Assortment in the United States at Very Low Prices. Samples sent if desired. Correspondence invited.

Broadway, 18th & 19th sts. NEW YORK.

apl 7 3m

TO-DAYS FREIGHT.

FRENCH PRUNES,
EVAPORATED PEACHES,
TURKISH PRUNES,
MALAGA GRAPES.

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 23.

Taking effect at 5:15 A. M., Monday, May 30, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	10:10 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	11:20 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	7:05 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
Arrive Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:15 p. m.	2:15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	7:25 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive Walnut Cove,	10:15 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
	1:00 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Freight & Accom'n.
Leave Walnut Cove,	2:10 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Arrive Sanford,	12:55 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	1:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:15 p. m.	12:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:25 p. m.	3:45 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	6:45 p. m.	4:50 a. m.
		6:15 a. m.

Passenger and Mail—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro..... 7:45 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro..... 9:30 a. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro..... 5:30 p. m.
Arrive Millboro..... 7:30 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Superintendent.

june 9 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	7 55 "	
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.	8 10 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 37 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 50 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M. Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.00 P. M. 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.20 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.20 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Supt Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

oct 21

Carolina Central R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 1. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 3. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	.....
Leave Hamlet,	12:50 p. m.	2:35 a. m.
Leave Wadesboro,	2:15 p. m.	.....
Leave Charlotte,	4:32 p. m.	6:55 a. m.
Leave Lincolnton,	6:17 p. m.	.....
Leave Shelby,	7:40 p. m.	.....
Arrive Rutherfordton,	9:10 p. m.	.....

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

May 16, 1887.	No. 2. Daily ex. Sunday.	No. 4. Daily ex. Sunday.
Leave Rutherfordton,	7:15 a. m.	.....
Leave Shelby,	8:48 a. m.	.....
Leave Lincolnton,	10:07 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Leave Charlotte,	12:02 p. m.	.....
Leave Wadesboro,	2:30 p. m.	1:55 a. m.
Leave Hamlet,	3:38 p. m.	.....
Leave Maxton,	5:20 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Wilmington,	9:05 p. m.	.....

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Maxton to and from Fayetteville, Greensboro and other points on C. F. & Y. V. Ry. At Wadesboro with trains to and from Cheraw, Florence and Charleston. At Lincolnton to and from Hickory, Lenoir and points on C. & L. Narrow Gauge railroad.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 make close connection at Hamlet with trains to and from Raleigh.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Charlotte and Raleigh.

Take train No. 1 for Statesville and points on N. C. railroad and points west.

Take train No. 3 for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points southwest. Also for Asheville, via Spartanburg.

No. 3 connects at Wilmington with W. & W. railroad No. 23.

Local Freight Nos. 5 and 6 tri-weekly between Wilmington and Laurinburg.

Local Freight Nos. 7 and 8 tri-weekly between Laurinburg and Charlotte.

Local Freight Nos. 9 and 10 tri weekly between Charlotte and Rutherfordton.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will not take passengers.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

may 19